

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2257.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE SCOTS GUARDS EMBARKING AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST.—SEE PAGE 134.



## BIRTHS.

On June 25, at Belvedere, Simla, the wife of Captain J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Southbarrow, Bickley, Kent, the wife of John J. Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 5th ult., at Culloden, Barbados, W.I., the wife of Elliot G. Louis, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Very Rev. Provost Gildea, assisted by the Rev. W. A. S. Merewether, M.A., Curate of St. George's, Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., second surviving son of Sir Charles Lanyon, of the Abbey, county Antrim, to Florence, youngest daughter of I. M. Levy, Esq., of 51, Grosvenor-street, W.

## DEATH.

On the 27th ult., at Gwydyr, Ryde, Dame Amelia Caroline Beauchamp, wife of Sir A. Collingwood T. Dickson, Bart., aged 66.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12.

## SUNDAY, AUG. 6.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: I. Kings x. 1-25; Rom. vi. Evening Lessons: I. Kings xi. 1-15 or xi. 26; Matt. xix. 27-xx. 17.  
Moon's last quarter, 4.13 a.m.  
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1814.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 3.15 p.m., Rev. Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. F. C. Alderson, Rector of Holdenby.

## MONDAY, AUG. 7.

Bank Holiday.  
Royal Academy closes.  
Athletic Sports: Spalding.  
Ecclesfield (Sheffield) Agricultural Show.  
Races: Croydon Meeting; Tenby Regatta.

## TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

Trinity Law Sittings end.  
British Medical Association, jubilee meeting at Worcester (four days); general meeting, President's address, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.

Hertfordshire Dog and Poultry Show, Hertford.

## THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

St. Lawrence, martyr.  
Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.

## FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

Half-Quarter day.  
British Medical Association at Worcester: concluding general meeting, 11.30 a.m.; garden party, 3 p.m.; President's soirée, 9 p.m.

## SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

British Medical Association at Worcester: excursions, &c.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.					
July	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
23	29.592	59.6	51.3	76	6	68.3	53.3	SSW. SW.	398	0.000		
24	29.781	56.7	49.9	79	7	67.1	53.0	SW. WSW.	304	0.110		
25	29.849	57.2	48.9	75	9	64.5	52.8	SW. NE. NNW.	101	0.000		
26	30.315	59.0	46.6	66	5	67.0	51.8	NNW. NE.	170	0.000		
27	30.382	62.0	50.6	68	7	72.1	51.0	NE. S.W. WSW.	125	0.025		
28	30.291	60.7	55.3	78	10	67.8	56.2	SW. WSW. SE.	54	0.005		
29	30.153	62.2	55.5	60	8	73.1	53.5	SE. NW. SSW.	57	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.574	29.727	29.838	30.242	30.417	30.310	30.199
Temperature of Air	60.00	62.70	60.20	60.30	64.90	62.80	65.40
Temperature of Evaporation	58.30	55.10	56.20	54.60	58.50	57.70	60.60
Direction of Wind	S.	SW. S.	SSW.	NNW.	SSW.	SSW.	SE.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—LAST WEEK. WILL CLOSE AUG. 7. Admission, 1s.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUG. 7. LAST DAY. Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 6d.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.  
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 68 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 3.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday as under:—

Victoria Station. London Bridge Station. Paris.

Aug. 7 Dep. 11.30 a.m. .. .. Dep. 11.40 a.m. .. .. Arr. 11.10 p.m.

" 8 " 1.20 p.m. .. .. " 1.30 p.m. .. .. " 1.40 a.m.

" 9 " 7.15 a.m. .. .. " 7.30 a.m. .. .. " 8.20 a.m.

" 10 " 9.10 a.m. .. .. " 9.20 a.m. .. .. " 9.40 p.m.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back.—1st Class. 2nd Class.

Available for Return within One Month .. .. £2 15 0 .. .. £1 19 0

Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

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NONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton

Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—THE SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

Two Months, fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.

For full particulars, see Handbills.

London, August, 1882.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

## LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN and CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—West Coast Royal Mail Route to Scotland.—THE SUMMER SERVICE OF PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONDON TO SCOTLAND is now in operation:—

London (Euston) dep.	Week Days.		A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Edin.	5.15	7.15	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.50	8.50	9.0	8.50	9.0
Glasgow	4.45	6.50	10.50	10.50	7.50	8.45	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.50
Greenock	5.50	7.15	9.5	11.42	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.7	7.50	9.7
Oban	9.55	—	—	—	4.35	12.26	12.26	2.55	—	—
Perth	6.50	—	—	9.25	11.40	8.5	8.15	9.55	—	—
Dundee	7.30	—	—	10.39	12.50	9.0	9.0	12.0	—	—
Aberdeen	10.10	—	—	—	3.20	11.40	—	2.15	—	—
Inverness	—	—	—	—	8.0	1.30	—	6.25	—	—

The Highland Express (8 p.m.) leaves Euston every night (Saturdays excepted), and is due at Greenock in time to enable passengers to join the steamers to the Western Coast of Scotland. It also arrives at Perth in time to enable passengers to breakfast there before proceeding northwards.

From July 17 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an Additional Express-Train will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey special parties, horses, and carriages.

A. Does not run to Oban or Dundee on Sunday mornings.

B. Does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sunday mornings.

Day saloons, fitted with lavatory accommodation, are attached to the 10 a.m. down express-train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.

Sleeping saloons are run on the night trains between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 6s. for each berth.

The line to Oban affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

For particulars of up train service from Scotland to London see the Companies' time-tables.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager, London and North-Western Railway.

J. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

August, 1882.

## ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The

most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.

Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—23 hours London to Lucerne, 23 hours to Milan, 50 hours to Rome, 42 hours to Venice.

Swiss Cars to each Train. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous brakes.

Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.

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Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.

On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhone, and the Rhine.

Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

UNION SWISS RAILWAY.—Important Notice to

Tourists visiting Switzerland.—The celebrated mountain passes are open as usual with the Coire Railway, whence postal coach service for crossing the Splügen and Bernina Passes for Italy, and the Albula and Julier Passes for the Engadine. Excellent buffet at Coire. Post trains in conjunction with Continental and London Railways. Tickets of the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Company, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and

ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire lake. There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.

Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chasso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class diners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three-quarter hours is spent in gloomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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EGYPTIAN HALL will be occupied by MR. WALTER PELHAM, who will deliver

the late Mr. Artemus Ward's Lecture on "The Mormons," illustrated by that Prince

of American Humour, the noble Diogenes and Effects. In the Evening Maskelyne and Cooke's full programme will be given.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the great demand on our space just now for War Sketches,

we are obliged to publish the Titlepage and Index to Engravings apart

from the ordinary issue. Subscribers to the Illustrated London News who

have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested, therefore, to send

postcards to this office with merely a line, *Send Title and Index*, when the

Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Eighty (from January to

June, 1882) will be forwarded, post-free, to the addresses given.

Illustrated London News, 198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

The debate on the Egyptian Vote of Credit, which was

beginning to grow tedious and irritating, was terminated

on Thursday, the Vote being agreed to by 275 to 19.

Although the Opposition have freely criticised the policy

of the Government, charging them more especially with

diplomatic mismanagement, with deferring too much

to France on the one hand, and with isolating themselves

from the Powers on the other, they have shown a patriotic

readiness to grant the necessary supplies. Happily,

whichever party may be in power, it can count upon the

loyal support of its political opponents in grave inter-

national difficulties. Over domestic matters Conservatives

and Liberals may wrangle fiercely enough, but they

know how to present a united front to the world

when the honour and interests of England are at stake.

The case of the Government was, perhaps, presented

by no one with greater force than by Mr. Goschen in his

admirable speech on the penultimate night of the debate.

The present state of things, he showed, was largely due

to the efforts of a party at Constantinople to stir up

Mussulman fanaticism, in the hope of thereby banishing

Western influence and of indemnifying the Turkish

Empire for losses in Europe by extending the Sultan's

power in other directions. If England allowed herself to

be driven by the terrorism of massacre out of Egypt, it

would be vain, he argued, to look for the suppression of

the African slave trade, the better government of Eastern

Roumelia, or any improvement in the position of the

Christian population of Armenia. Should the additional

threepence prove enough to enable the Government to restore order in Egypt, and to secure the legitimate influence of England, which is synonymous with that of civilisation, in the East, the British taxpayer will be well content. But it would require somewhat of prophetic hardihood to predict that a couple of millions will suffice to accomplish the task we have set ourselves.

The hope that, as in the Crimea, France and England would stand shoulder to shoulder in Egypt, which was entertained a few days ago, has been rudely dashed. On Saturday, the French Chamber refused, by 450 votes to 75, to grant the Vote of Credit demanded by M. de Freycinet for the protection of the Suez Canal. Although the French Premier explicitly declared that there was no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Egypt, and that the sole purpose of the vote was to enable the Government to effectively guard the Canal from injury, the dread of European complications, which, since the Franco-German war, has not unnaturally hampered the foreign policy of our Gallic neighbours, proved more influential than the arguments of M. de Freycinet. The late French Premier, for M. de Freycinet resigned immediately after the vote, unquestionably showed considerable vacillation in reference to the Egyptian question, and this may have inspired to some extent that want of confidence which revealed itself so decisively on Saturday. At one time, when it seemed likely that the intervention of the two Western Powers in Egypt would be authorised by the mandate of Europe, a bold tone was



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sevenoaks (Seovan Acca), in the hundred of Codsheath, in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, including the chapelry of Riverhead and the liberty of Weald, is about one of the loveliest places in the lovely county of Kent—and, for the matter of that, in all England.—At this the season of apples and plums and pears (and of wind, rain, and fog in London), Sevenoaks should be a Haven of Delight, a Ridge of Rest, an Earthly Paradise, inhabited only by Peaceful Beings continually occupied in lotos-eating and nectar-drinking, under the personal superintendence of Mr. William Morris. Yet from the pretty, placid, smiling precincts of Sevenoaks a gentleman writes (in Wednesday's *Times*) to demand the public hanging, drawing, and quartering of Englishmen who shall be convicted of corresponding with Arabi Pasha.

There is no mistake about what the gentleman wants. Arabi's friends in this country are, he maintains, not only spies but traitors. He points out that one Gregg, a clerk in the Foreign Office in the reign of Queen Anne, was hanged for having communicated to the French Government a report of proceedings in Parliament, and a copy of a letter from the Queen to the Emperor; and that in 1781-2 a Frenchman named De la Motte and a British subject named Tyrie suffered the doom of traitors for transmitting intelligence to France of English naval movements. Then the gentleman proceeds:—

I ask your permission bluntly to express a wish to "have all such offenders so cut off." The public execution for high treason of any persons proved guilty of the enormous crime of assisting the Queen's enemies would have a very wholesome effect as a reminder that subjects have duties and that laws exist.

Certainly; but might not the offence be met by the provisions of a certain statute for the punishment of a crime known as "Treason Felony"? A convicted agent of Arabi (who, a correspondent writes, is not a Spaniard, but an Irishman, whose full name is "Arrah, be off wid ye!") might very soon be brought to see the error of his ways if he were sent for five or ten years to Portland or Dartmoor to crack stones or pick oakum. Even "a month on the mill," with a light diet of dry bread and nice oatmeal gruel and refreshing cold water, might do him good, and restore him to society quite a loyal subject; but, you must see, there are difficulties in the way of carrying out in their entirety the horrible directions of the Statute of Edward III. There is an Act of Parliament which provides that capital criminals shall be hanged in private and not in public; and Kennington Common, where middle-class traitors used to be slaughtered in the good old times, has long since been converted into a beautiful pleasure garden.

Then, again, it might not be so easy to find an executioner skilled in the art of cutting off traitors' heads; and when they were cut off the authorities would scarcely know what to do with them. Properly, these grisly memorials of justice should be placed on spikes on the summit of Temple Bar; but the Corporation of London (goaded by a Wicked Press to do the deed their soul abhorred) have pulled down the dear old Bar; and it would be scarcely in accordance with *les bienséances* to stick the skull of a traitor on the tip of the tail of the Griffin (which is really a Dragon).

There is nothing new under the sun. The editor of the *Boudoir*, which is a pretty little *annexe* to the *San Francisco News Letter*, has discovered that the Viscountess Harberton's "Divided Skirt," about which we used to hear so much at the time when Mr. Treves was lecturing at the Kensington Town-hall on the aberrations of feminine dress, bears a close similarity to the *hakama* dress of heavy silk and brocade formerly worn by the *Samurai*, or two-sworded warriors of Japan, and also much affected by the "sweet girl graduates" of that lacquered land. The editor of the *Boudoir* admits, however, that

An inspection of the Lady Harberton costume, however, at the parlours of Mrs. Stow, showed that there were material points of difference between the two garments: the expression "divided skirt" seeming to be more applicable to the *hakama* than to the foreign vestment, which when held up to inspection looks marvellously like a pair of elaborately flounced pantalettes. The *hakama* hang in heavy pleats and reach to the ankle. They are divided so as to clothe the whole of the lower limbs, and when properly made are not only very comfortable, but extremely elegant. When in repose, the wearer seems to be draped in an ordinary skirt, and even when engaged in promenading, the division of the skirt is hardly noticeable. The "Lady Harberton" has, however, the advantage of economy; the full style of the *hakama* calling for a liberal expenditure of material.

Of the making of cookery books there is no end; and I hold it to be rather a public benefit than otherwise that there should be scarcely a solution of continuity in the production of culinary manuals; because, although in the vast majority of cookery books (always excepting the late Miss Acton and the happily living Miss Mary Hooper) there is usually a considerable proportion of nonsense, there is scarcely one (especially if it be compiled by a lady) that does not contain hints always entertaining and occasionally useful on the subject of household management. As to the Art of Cookery, it is rapidly retrograding, and will retrograde more swiftly still, as well-to-do middle class people grow more and more "stuck up," and have their "set dinners" sent in from the pastry cook's instead of having them cooked at home.

I find "Wholesome Cookery" by Madame Marie de Joncourt (Kegan Paul and Co., 1882) to be not only entertaining, but very useful. It might, indeed, be called "Elegant Cookery" as well; for some of the *menus* are quite little gems of crispness, symmetry, and good taste. The Authoress is possibly a lady who has long lived abroad; for I notice that in all her bills of fare she insists on the appearance of a vegetable as a distinct and independent *plat*. I know nothing more deplorable in the English *cuisine* than the ghastly apparition as an accompaniment to almost every dish of that Goblin Tuber the boiled potato: the real Curse of Ireland, the begetter of bad cookery and idleness and unthrift, of famine, and discontent and sedition.

Mem.: I rejoice to find that Madame de Joncourt recom-

mends the use of mussels in the garnishing of a "sole à la Normande." Great numbers of middle-class English people regard mussels as a shell fish eaten by the "lower classes" only—the classes who devour "whelks" and "winkles." Reluctantly even will the British *bourgeoisie* eat scollops; and they have never heard of clams.

In her recipes for dressing macaroni Madame de Joncourt is weak. She only gives six modes of cooking this delicious and wholesome article of food; and there are at least thirty ways of preparing macaroni. Her omelette prescriptions are generally good; but one of them, "Omelette à la Robespierre," puzzles me. You are to make a sweet omelette, sprinkle it with castor sugar, pour some absinthe over it, and set it on fire at table. But why "à la Robespierre?" What had the "Sea-Green Incorruptible" to do with fire? His victims died by the "wet," and not the "dry" martyrdom. His political sauce was Human Gore. Yet, oddly enough, does it occur that in the "Modern Cook" (3 vols., London, 1738) of M. Vincent de la Chapelle, who was *chef* to the "lettered" Earl of Chesterfield, there is a recipe for a dish which, but for the circumstance that M. La Chapelle "flourished" some half a century before the French Revolution, might well be termed an "Omelette à la Robespierre." Lord Chesterfield's cook grimly calls it "an Omelette with Blood." You are to take fifteen new laid eggs, and whip their whites into froth; then you take the blood of ten or twelve pigeons, which you strain through a sieve, and add to your omelette with a little salt and pepper, and four or five silver spoonfuls of cream, and so on. I like the insistence on a silver spoon. The "Omelette with Blood" is to be browned by means of a red-hot shovel being held over it. Were there no "salamanders" in those days?

Mem.: We had a cook once who, on entering upon her duties, was asked whether she understood the use of a salamander. "Perfectly well," she replied. "It was to kill rats with." There are many capable cooks, however, who still prefer to use the red-hot shovel, on the ground that the iron form of the cognizance of Francis the First is grievously heavy to handle. They forget that a proper salamander has a stand or fulcrum, and can be worked as easily as though it were a patent lever corkscrew.

In taking leave of Madame de Joncourt I may mention that, of malice prepense, I went through fifteen of her vegetable recipes, and I found that in each and every case butter—sometimes "a good lump" thereof—entered into the cooking ingredients. When English middle-class cooks learn to cook vegetables as the French and Germans do, in butter, instead of sending the esculents up to table drenched in water, we shall have made one step towards cooking more in the manner of a civilised people and less in that of savage Cannibals.

Here is another of my "cock-sure" correspondents, who writes on a post-card and signs himself "A Spartan." Is he a schoolmaster, I wonder? He says, with reference to technology:—

Sybil is quite right and you are quite wrong. Terminology is the word which you should have used.

I beg to tell "A Spartan" that "terminology" (it is not in Bailey; it is not in the "Encyclopædia Perthensis") is a comparatively modern, and wholly redundant, word, which, with its equivalents "orismology" and "glossology" ought to be kicked out of all respectable dictionaries. Pedants have been permitted to cumber our word-books with a great deal too many superfluous "ologies," and it is time to protest against their augmentation. This is an era of big dictionaries, crammed with pseudo-scientific terms vamped from Latin and Greek roots, on the principle which governed the manufacture of "panuscorium" and "kalosgeusis"—which last, I believe, was a sauce.

I defined technology (which from the directness of its derivation is really a warrantable word) as, "first, a description of art, and next, a description of terms of the arts." I find it thus defined in one of the most sensible word-books that I am acquainted with, Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary."

Technology, a description of arts; or, a treatise on the arts. An explanation of the terms of the arts.

Technology is defined in "Chambers's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," edited by Dr. Andrew Findlater (edition of 1882), as "a discourse or treatise on the arts; an explanation of terms that relate to the arts." Dr. Hyde Clarke, in his "New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language" (London: Crosby Lockwood, 1881), defines technology as "a treatise on the arts"; and the authorised and unabridged edition of "Webster's Dictionary," revised and improved by Chauncey A. Goodrich and others, define technology as (1) a description of, or a treatise on, the useful arts; (2) an explanation of technical terms, especially of such terms as are employed in the mechanic or useful arts; and (3) a collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science. Not one of these undeniably weighty authorities says a single word about technology being a doctrine or a system of philosophy; and chalk is not cheese, nor is a duct a fiddle.

When a gentleman takes the trouble to write to me from such a very remote locality as Wanganni, New Zealand, and writes kindly and courteously, he constrains me to reply to his communication, even though the queries he propounds be slightly odd ones. "What," asks "T. W.," from Wanganni, "does the engraved heading on the first page of the *Illustrated London News* mean? Were it not for the business look of the buildings on the bank of the river, I should have thought it was a view of Venice." I apprehend that the gondola-like craft in the foreground of the heading (originally inspired by the well-known engravers, Best and Leloir) are intended to represent the State barges of the Lord Mayor and the Great Companies of the City of London. These barges were often seen on the Thames at the period when this Journal was first started; but the Civic Bucentaur and most

of her sisters are now, I believe, laid up in ordinary at Oxford. Sometimes I receive an invitation to a festival to be held on board the "Maria Wood" at Richmond; but years have passed since I beheld that gorgeous once famous galley.

There has been (and I am right glad to hear it) an art exhibition at Wanganni; and among the pictures shown was a "Martyrdom of St. Polycarp," by Rubens. My correspondent wishes to know if this painting be genuine. He is under the impression that "all Rubens' works are known, and their last changes of owners recorded." Kind Sir at Wanganni, the love of work which absorbed Sir Peter Paul Rubens was so intense, and his fertility was so wonderful, that there are nearly fifteen hundred of his works that have been engraved; and this prodigious number is not half of the sum total of his performance. And every known Rubens has been forged at least ten times. It is quite possible that the Wanganni St. Polycarp may be a genuine Peter Paul, or it may not be so: which is about tantamount to the characteristic opinion expressed by the present proprietor of Pope's Villa as to Pope having written the "Universal Prayer" in the Grotto at Twickenham.

A correspondent writing from Brussels, and who says that he is a Continental commercial traveller, states that he has noticed with much concern in the *Times* that our brave troops in Egypt are suffering sorely from mosquito bites. "Take," he continues, "a little powder of the plant called 'Pyrethrum Rosæum' (which is the basis of most of the modern 'insect-powders'), make it into a paste with a few drops of spirit, dilute it with thrice as much water as spirit, and apply it to the hands and face, or any other exposed portion of the body, and let it dry. No mosquito nor fly will touch you; that is to say, they may come swooping down on you, but, scenting the 'Pyrethrum Rosæum,' they give you up as a bad job and take a back seat." I know that I have many gallant readers in the Services; and it is for that reason that I have given publicity to my Brussels correspondent's useful hint.

These are stirring times. We are in the midst of the pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious (?) war. The Temple of Janus is open; so is that of Bellona, by the Porta Carmentalis; and the goddess herself, after "hitching" the horses to Mars' (I mean Sir Garnet Wolseley's) chariot, has added a new thong to her whip, dipped her torch in petroleum, and let all her back hair down. The cry is *Allalé!* *Punch* is proving himself fully equal to the occasion. Rarely has there appeared since the famous cartoon, "Waiting for an Answer" (at the time of the Trent affair trouble), a finer example of the genius of Mr. John Tenniel than this week's picture, "The Lion and the Fox." The expression of stern disdain in the countenance of the lion, and that of cunning and duplicity in the Ottoman fox, are simply inimitable. Mark, too, the extraordinary skill of the *technique*: the drawing of the pistol-lock and the sword-scabbard, with its slings, and the spur in perspective.

Mem.: Mr. Charles Keene's "Egyptian Preference," a British Life Guardsman "galivanting" with a veiled Cairene beauty, to the rage and dismay of an Egyptian soldier, is also very good; but Mr. C. Keene surpasses himself this week in the picture of the two rival omnibus conductors struggling for the stout old lady and her child. You can almost hear the child scream. So astonishingly free, bold, and spirited is the draughtsmanship that you have at first a difficulty in convincing yourself that it has been a wood engraver who has translated the slap-dash touches of Mr. Keene's pencil into black and white. You are more reminded of one of Charlet's pen-and-ink sketches in lithography.

"C. S. W." (West Strand) tells me that, having resided for some time in Salt Lake City, he is unable to indorse my views as to the purity and cleanliness of the capital of Utah. A casual visitor he adds (I was the most casual of visitors) might be deceived by the pleasant aspect of its streets, and the little streams of running water; but my correspondent declares that there is no system of drainage in this town of thirty thousand inhabitants; muck-heaps are in the midst of the gardens which I admired so much, and "numbers of persons, especially children, are continually carried off by that dread disease, diphtheria."

Now, of Salt Lake City I can only say, quoting (and slightly altering) the late Thomas Haynes Bayley (or Bailey?):—

I saw her for a moment,  
But methinks I see her now,  
With a wreath of huckleberries  
Upon her snowy brow.

All I can say, in addition, is that, if Salt Lake City be indeed the unwholesome place which it is declared to be by my correspondent, it must resemble, even more closely than I thought was the case, the Stratford-on-Avon so graphically described by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips's "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare." For I did not quote Mr. Halliwell-Phillips's allusions to all the nuisances at Stratford: "small middens were ever in the course of accumulation; the receptacles of offal and of every description of nastiness;" nor did I mention that in April, 1552, John Shakespeare, the father of the poet, was fined the sum of twelvepence for having amassed a conspicuously offensive muck-heap in front of his house in Henley-street.

"G. O. M." (Eltham) very justly doubts whether the poor old Waterloo veteran, Peter Sandells, was really one of the party that fired the farewell volley over the grave of Sir John Moore at Coruña. He reminds me of Wolfe's lines—

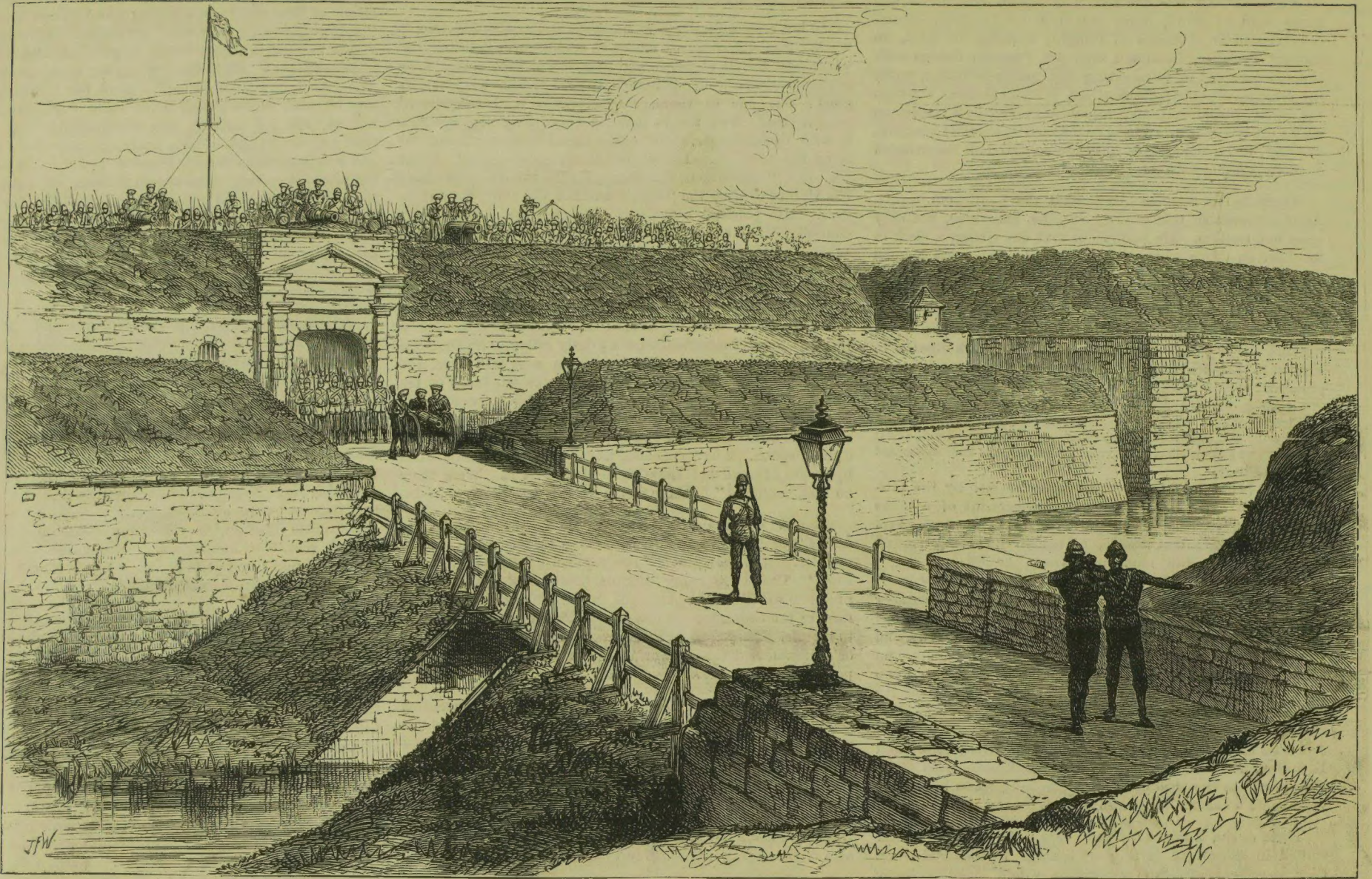
Not a hero discharged his farewell shot  
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

And adds that he has always supposed that, for important strategical reasons, the farewell salute was dispensed with.

The statement as to Peter Sandells having been one of the firing party was originally made in a morning paper. By this time it has possibly been corrected in *Notes and Queries*. I have since referred to Sir William Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula," Vol. I., Book IV., chap. 5, p. 333, and read the following:—"In a few minutes afterwards he" (Sir John Moore) "died; and his corpse, wrapped in a military cloak, was interred by the officers of his staff in the citadel of Coruña. The guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours; and Soult, with a noble feeling of respect for his valour, raised a monument to his memory on the field of battle." G. A. S.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROSETTA GATE OF ALEXANDRIA: A FALSE ALARM OF THE ENEMY APPROACHING.



THE MOHARREM BEY GATE OF ALEXANDRIA: SEARCHING PASSENGERS.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



INTERIOR OF THE LIGHTHOUSE FORT AT ALEXANDRIA AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.



RUINS OF ONE SIDE OF THE GRAND SQUARE IN ALEXANDRIA AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION.



## THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Two Special Artists of this Journal, Mr. Melton Prior at Alexandria, and Mr. Schünberg at Port Said and on the Suez Canal, are employed in furnishing Illustrations of the serious war that has begun against the revolutionary Egyptian movement headed by Arabi Pasha. Mr. Melton Prior's Sketches of the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 11th ult., by the British naval squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, appeared in our last week's publication. They are succeeded, in the present Number of our Journal, by those which he made on shore, within two or three days afterwards, showing the aspect of the forts and the City; the effects of the bombardment, more especially in the Lighthouse Fort at Ras-el-tin; and those of the incendiary fires in the city, the ruins of the Grand Square, where the disbanded native soldiers and town rabble, with the wild Bedouin Arabs, had sacked and burnt the houses of European residents; the arrival of the British Naval Brigade, with Gatling guns, to clear the streets of plundering bands that still infested the city; the capture of one lurking incendiary in the act, and the summary execution of another malefactor; the scenes at the Rosetta Gate and at the Moharrem Bey Gate, where passers by were searched as they entered, while the guard were kept on the alert by false alarms of the enemy approaching; and the business of giving relief to starving fugitives who had fled from Alexandria during the bombardment, and who now returned into the town, finding no place of safety or means of subsistence in the neighbouring country.

This deplorable state of affairs, by which extreme sufferings were inflicted, during many days, upon tens of thousands of unoffending townspeople, besides the enormous destruction of property in the pillage and conflagration of Alexandria on Wednesday, the 12th ult., was the consequence of the bombardment having been ordered without providing a sufficient force to be landed for the protection of order in the city. It is quite evident that the general panic caused by the bombardment, many shells falling in different quarters of the town, and by the slaughter of hundreds of the Egyptian soldiers defending the forts and batteries, threw the whole population into the wildest frenzy of terror. All through the night of Tuesday, and the Wednesday morning and forenoon, they were crowding towards the gates, to escape with their families and the little they could save from their homes. At the same time, half the Egyptian army was already broken up and running loose from regimental discipline; the separate detachments, which had garrisoned so many forts widely distant along seven miles of shore, driven from these different points, leaving heaps of their dead comrades behind the smashed ramparts, now roamed through the city, associating with those gangs of robbers whose former outrages, on Sunday, June 11, the soldiers had efficiently repressed. If Admiral Seymour, on the Wednesday afternoon, had possessed the means of occupying Alexandria, in a military manner, immediately upon the retreat of Arabi Pasha with the troops remaining under his command—Arabi Pasha could not have known that there was not a sufficient British landing force ready—the city would have been saved. Examples of this kind have frequently occurred in the history of warfare; and there was a comparatively recent instance at Lima, where the defeated Peruvian army committed the worst excesses when the Chilean victory had destroyed its proper organisation. The modern ironclad ships of war, carrying a few heavy guns with a limited number of men, are far less capable than our ships of the old type were of sending ashore parties that could serve to occupy a large town upon the expulsion of its regular garrison. The Inflexible, turret-ship, has a complement of 349 men, the Alexandra 671, and the Superb 620, the Sultan but 400, the Invincible 450, the Monarch 515, and the Téméraire 534. Admiral Seymour could, therefore, by the Thursday evening, land not more than 700 Marines and 150 sailors, partly to restore order in the city, partly to guard the Khedive's Palace. The total European force ashore, even on the Saturday, was reported at only 1770 men. These, under the command of Captain Fisher, of the Inflexible, and Commander Hammill, of the Monarch, with Lord Charles Beresford directing the police service, at length put a stop to the mischief still going on. All natives and Arabs met in the streets, or coming in at the gates, were searched and deprived of any arms they carried, and those having booty taken from the plundered houses were speedily condemned to a flogging. A very few persons caught in the act of setting fire to the houses, or convicted of the crime of murder, were summarily shot in the Grand Square. Mr. Prior writes as follows, concerning an incident which is the subject of one of his Sketches:—"The spy taken at the Moharrem Bey Gate was at first supposed to be only a rogue, and, as a grave punishment, was ordered to be shaved. But, during the process, he let out to the barber, that he was with Arabi. He said that Arabi was the Khedive, and intended fighting to the last; and that he would return to Arabi as soon as possible. He openly defied the English and Europeans; so the same night he was shot." The letter is dated the 19th, a week after the withdrawal of Arabi Pasha; and the writer states that "looting" was still going on at that time in the town; and that both small arms and cannon were used, the night before, to disperse the bands of rioters and plunderers, who kept on smashing the windows of houses and breaking in for the purpose of robbery. The Marines and sailors from a Greek vessel of war, under Captain Sachuris, at the request of M. Rangabé, the Greek Consul, rendered active assistance in quenching the fires in the town. The American Marines were also very useful. The business of relieving the destitute fugitives was discharged by Messrs. Ross and Co., purveyors to the fleet at Alexandria.

Among the other Illustrations now engraved is our Artist's Sketch of the scene on board H.M.S. Alexandra when a shell from the Egyptian batteries fell on deck, very near to Staff-Commander Henry Hosken, who had a narrow escape of being killed. This ship was struck in her hull by twenty-five shot or shell, and she had one man killed and three wounded. Two of her guns were disabled, but not, it is understood, by the enemy's shot. The northern division of Sir Beauchamp Seymour's squadron, comprising the Alexandra, the Superb, and the Sultan, which engaged the outside forts, was commanded by Captain Walter Hunt Grubbe, C.B., of the Sultan, as senior officer. We give a separate Illustration of the Condor gun-boat, commanded by Lord Charles Beresford, which so gallantly engaged the Marabout forts, at the western extremity of the Bay of Alexandria. She is a composite vessel, of wood and iron, of 774 tons burden, with engines of 777-horse power, and carries three guns, one a 4½-ton gun of 7-inch calibre; and two 64-pounder guns, one in the bow, the other astern, which can be fought on either beam. Her complement, officers and crew, is a hundred men. She was first commissioned, in July, 1877, by Commander E. F. Day, who was relieved by Captain Egerton and he was succeeded by Commander Lord Charles Beresford. Under her first commission she bore Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby's flag when he entered the Bardenelles.

The effects of the bombardment on the Egyptian forts are

shown in two of our Artist's Sketches, and are described by the *Daily News* Correspondent in one of his letters, in which he says—"One is amazed at the destruction accomplished, which was not visible from the sea, and at the bravery of the Arab gunners in remaining at their posts so long. The number and variety of their guns are surprising, and the stock of projectiles and ammunition is immense. If they had had more men, well commanded, the fleet would have had a very warm reception. In one fort we counted several 18-ton guns, 10-inch Armstrongs; in another, four 9-inch and one 10-inch Armstrong; in another, two 15-inch smooth-bores, besides 40-pounder Armstrongs, and any number of old 32-pounders. On the 11th one small battery gave the ships a great deal of trouble, it being difficult to see because of the sun; but it was effectually silenced at last, every gun being knocked off the trunnions. At Bab-el-Meks some Armstrongs were knocked down, others were hit up with muzzles in the air; and embedded in one gun were found shots from a Gatling. Outside the forts were many 9-inch and 10-inch Armstrongs that had never been mounted. The barracks and magazines are very strongly built, and stored tons of gun-powder, fuses, and projectiles of every kind. In one building we found 300 five-hundred-pound gun mines, and in three stores, two of which were sealed up, were 200 smaller torpedoes, different from anything else under Arab management. Everything was in good order, and the stock was kept in a manner nearly as methodical as in an English arsenal or man-of-war. The neighbourhood of the forts is quite deserted."

The military preparations, here at home, for what seems destined to be an arduous and toilsome campaign, have been continued with great activity during the past week. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is to command a brigade, left England on Sunday last by the Orient steamship, from the Albert Dock, North Woolwich, together with the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards. That regiment, on the same morning, had marched from Wellington Barracks to Westminster Bridge, whence they were conveyed, 700 strong, in three river steamers to the Albert Dock, being cheered by crowds who lined the Embankment and crowded the bridges. An Illustration of the scene at Westminster Bridge is given in our front-page Engraving. After the battalion had embarked the Duke of Connaught came down the river in a special steamer, accompanied by the Duchess and by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and others, who witnessed his Royal Highness's departure with a number of other distinguished officers in the Orient. The party of visitors on board the Lotus, who were invited by Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson to see the Scots Guards off, subscribed among them, on their return, £108 to be distributed among the wives and children of the men belonging to the battalion. This acknowledgment of Colonel Farquharson's hospitality is to be handed over to Colonel Knox, commander of the regiment, as a fund for the wives and children of the men of the Scots Guards.

On Monday morning the two squadrons of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) which are about to proceed to Egypt were inspected by the Prince of Wales, who is Colonel of the Household Cavalry at the Regent's Park Barracks. The Prince was accompanied by the Princess and their daughters. The 2nd Life Guards, from Knightsbridge Barracks, took their departure on Wednesday morning.

Lieut.-Colonel Philip Smith, in command of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which left Cork on Monday for Alexandria, received a letter from the Queen regretting that she could not witness their departure, expressing her conviction that the men would behave as gallantly as they have always done hitherto, and conveying her best wishes for their welfare.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Egypt, left England on Wednesday afternoon by the Calabria, the same vessel that took out the squadrons of the 2nd Life Guards and Horse Guards Blue. It had been expected that Sir Garnet would not go till yesterday (Friday), with Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, his Chief of the Staff, travelling overland to Brindisi. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood was to go on the same day. The Indian Contingent of 5000 men, under General Sir Herbert Macpherson, was to embark for Suez at the end of next week. The whole force will be about 23,000 men, in the first instance, but to be augmented as occasion may require. It can hardly be assembled in the field before September. A set of rules for the observance of Special Correspondents of the newspapers has been drawn up at the War Office.

There has been little or no movement, in the last few days (up to Wednesday evening), on the part of the small body of British troops, chiefly the 60th Rifles, the 38th, and the 46th Regiments, under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, confronting the entrenched position of Arabi Pasha, near Kafr-Douar, on the narrow strip of land between Lake Aboukir and Lake Mareotis, some ten miles south-east of Alexandria. Here it is that the Egyptian commander, with at least seven or eight thousand regular troops, and some artillery, intercepts the way along the railroad to Cairo, and cuts off the only fresh-water supply, by the Mahmoudieh Canal, to the city of Alexandria. The advanced position of the British forces is at Ramleh, four miles east of Alexandria on the seashore, where there is a hill commanding the road to Kafr-Douar, and the enemy's position is quite within sight. Skirmishes between the outposts took place on Monday night and Wednesday night. A young midshipman of the Alexandra, Mr. De Chair, who was sent on horseback with a message from the Khedive's Palace to Ramleh, has been taken prisoner and conducted to Arabi Pasha, who treated him kindly enough and sent him to Cairo.

The total of the Egyptian forces under Arabi Pasha is now estimated at 48,400, being nearly four divisions, thus distributed—One division at Abassieh, 11,300; two divisions at Kafr-Douar, 22,600; 3000 infantry at Rosetta; 7000 infantry at Damietta; two regiments, the 1st and 3rd, at Cairo, 4500; total, 48,400. Four thousand men are working at the fortifications of Kafr-Douar. They have three lines of defence, stretching from the railway to the Canal. Arabi holds in readiness, to check any advanced parties from the British side, one brigade of infantry, one battery of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry. He has collected horses and camels, and has requisitioned sacks to fill with earth for the fortifications. All the infantry are armed with Remington rifles. Political considerations, as well as military, have to be taken into account. The Sultan of Turkey, regarding Egypt as part of the Ottoman Empire, has at length resolved to send a body of troops, but demurs to the requirement that he shall first proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel. It seems to be doubtful, in the view of Mussulman Constitutional law, the Khedive being assumed to be held in durance by a foreign non-Mussulman Power, whether the Caliph of Islam may issue such a proclamation. He will have to choose between offending Great Britain and scandalising the Mohammedan world. The diplomatists of the Conference at Constantinople are still negotiating, but it does not yet appear what their final conclusion will be.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Her Majesty's Theatre! Why, "Uncle Tom" had been read by millions of readers and dramatised at half a hundred theatres or over the dear old "horse-shoe" house of the "long Thursdays" and the "Pas de Quatre"—the house that so long flourished under the grandiose sway of Benjamin Lumley—was burned out. Burned "up," the Americans would say. To give an approximate idea of the age of Mrs. Stowe's great "Epic of the Ethiop," it may be mentioned that during the Second Empire the Palais Royal, where resided old Jerome Bonaparte, Governor of the Invalides and ex-King of Westphalia, used to be known, among the anti-Imperialists at least, as "La Case de l'Oncle Tom." Thus would they justify the propriety of the appellation. "Napoléon Premier était le Grand Homme. Napoléon Trois c'est le Petit Homme. Donc, Jérôme c'est l'Oncle Tom (l'homme)." Well; on Saturday, Aug. 5, will be produced at Her Majesty's, in new and magnificent style, Jay Rial's Majestic Revival of the famous moral and picturesque drama elevated to the position of a "Grand Historical Drama," or "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly." The company is described as entirely American; and among the inarticulate members of the *dramatis personæ* I note: the "celebrated trick donkey, Jerry," and a "Mammoth troupe of Trained Bloodhounds." I hope that the bloodhounds will not bite. Fortunately, our actual *canicula* are somewhat chilly; and, besides, the bloodhounds are so highly trained that that they will only "make believe" to spring at the throats of runaway slaves. You will remember that the Lion in Victor Hugo's "L'Art," after having eaten the Lord Chamberlain and half the members of the Cabinet, bursts into the Royal Palace, with intent to devour the King. A little Princess, all undismayed by the fury of the savage beast, pulls his whiskers, and reproachfully exclaims, "How dare you—you naughty, naughty Lion!" Whereat Leo, laying (metaphorically speaking) his finger by the side of his nose, replies, "Come, now; none of your games. It was only my fun." Mr. Jay Rial's bloodhounds will be only in fun. I bark with pleased expectation of seeing them.

Mr. Irving's benefit at the Lyceum on Saturday, the 31st ultimo, attracted the usual crowded, enthusiastic gathering of the friends and admirers of the most gifted tragedian of the age. After the curtain had fallen for the one hundred and thirtieth time on "Romeo and Juliet," and Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry had been floridly ovated, the actor-manager made his customary "apologia pro vitâ suâ"; acquitting himself to admiration, especially in those parts of his address wherein he was moved to be good-humouredly sarcastic concerning some recently printed utterances not wholly complimentary (and wholly unjust) with reference to his management, his art, and himself. As regards the programme of future arrangements at the Lyceum, Mr. Irving only alluded to the renewed performance in the autumn of "Romeo and Juliet," and to the production of "Much Ado About Nothing"; making no mention of the much-desiderated "Coriolanus," for which Mr. Alma-Tadema, R.A., it is rumoured, has done such wonderful pictorial things. "What our next venture may be after 'Much Ado About Nothing,' the cast of which will be the best that I can by any possibility command, I can hardly now say. For, like a good skipper, I must closely watch the breeze of your desire, and trim my sails accordingly." With this obscurely oracular utterance the brilliant audience were fain to be satisfied. Oracles that are good for anything are usually obscure; and the trustworthiest prophet is he who prophesies after the event. The lessee of the Lyceum intends to take only a month's rest. He should take more.

Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Lessee and Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris. On Saturday, Aug. 5, Her Majesty's servants will perform a new sensational and domestic drama in seven tableaux, entitled "Pluck: a Story of Fifty Thousand Pounds," written by Henry Pettitt and Augustus Harris. I shall need some rest, myself (and shall not get it), after I have seen "Pluck" at Drury Lane and "Uncle Tom" at Her Majesty's. I am only afraid that I shall become "a little mixed" between Eliza and Child on the ice of the Ohio river and the Wedding Breakfast and Hall of an English Home; the Magnolia Jubilee Slave Band and the Railway Disaster at Hazelbury Junction; and that I shall begin, ere another week be over, to babble not of green fields, but of being "locked in a safe," engulfed in the Great Snowstorm, cowhided by Legree, burnt alive in the House on Crutches, and worried by a pack of highly-trained bloodhounds. Never mind. I must try to bear up, and persuade Reason (if she will kindly oblige) not to totter on her throne.

The thirty-seventh annual festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, the thirty-first ultimo, was a distinct and brilliant success. Over two hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner; and the occasion was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies, who seemed equally pleased with the speeches and with a delightful concourse of sweet sounds provided by Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, and a group of talented musical artistes, including Miss Hope Glenn and Mr. Herbert Reeves, who sang "Tom Bowling" charmingly. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Sir George Elliott, Sir Edward Watkin, Admiral Glyn, Captain Shaw, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Mr. Frith, R.A., Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. T. Creswick, Mr. T. Swinburne, and many other notabilities were among the guests; while the "speeches of the evening" were naturally those made by two trustees of the Fund, Henry Irving and John Lawrence Toole. I ventured to surmise that we should have a rare evening, and we did; for, on Mr. Charles Davies, the secretary, reading out the list of donations, he was able to make the pleasing announcement that this admirable and economically-managed charity was all the better for its thirty-seventh annual festival by the sum of nearly one thousand pounds. G. A. S.

In our remarks on the new Jerusalem Church, Snodland, Kent, in our last issue, we omitted to state that our Illustration was taken from a photograph by Mr. E. E. Hibling, of Maidstone. The church was built by Mr. H. Bridge, of 83, Wheeler-street, Maidstone; and the organ, a very fine instrument, by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Sons, Francis-street, Tottenham-Court-road, London.

Excursions up the Thames are pleasant this in summer weather; and the shilling "Illustrated Map and Guide" to the river from Oxford to London, published by Mr. H. W. Taunt, of Oxford, will be found useful, more especially to boating men and the paddlers of their own or hired canoes. Information is given in a larger work concerning the different canals and lesser rivers that communicate with the Thames; and this volume, which is more costly, is adorned with a hundred beautiful photographs of the river scenery. Another serviceable "Guide to the Upper Thames," from Richmond to Oxford, adorned with numerous pretty woodcuts, at one shilling, is published by Mr. L. Upcott Gill, of the Strand, London.



## MUSIC.

The temporary lull caused by the close of the opera season is soon broken by the recurrence of the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, which recommence this (Saturday) evening, again under the direction of Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. The interior of the theatre is made to represent a Spanish market-place, the designer and painter being Mr. Bruce Smith; the adjoining Floral Hall—decorated by Mr. J. F. Johnson—being appropriated (as last year) as a smoking lounge; the tinted Brush electric light being used throughout. The band—headed by Mr. Carrodus as solo and leading violinist—is similar to that of last season, and the list of vocalists already engaged includes the names of Mesdames Patey, Enriquez, and Rose Hersee, Mdlle. Elly Warnots, E. Lemmens (daughter of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington), her first appearance; Mr. V. Rigby, Signor Foli, Mr. Thurley Beale, and others; eminent solo instrumentalists being also engaged.

"Parsifal"—Herr Wagner's latest "opera-drama"—was produced at Bayreuth last week before a select audience, consisting almost entirely of enthusiastic admirers of, and uncompromising believers in, the innovative poet-composer. As in his other works, both the words and the music are of Wagner's composition, and he has again shown that predilection for old-world legends, as the bases of his art-work, which has characterised his previous productions. The reports received from Bayreuth speak in high terms of the efficiency of the performance of "Parsifal," and of the splendour of its scenic and stage accessories, as also of its enthusiastic reception. The principal characters were sustained—in the first representation—by Frau Materna (Kundry), Herr Winkelmann (Parsifal), Herr Reichmann (Amfortas), Herr Scaria (Gurnemanz), and Herr Hill (Klingsor). In the repetitions these artists were replaced by other representatives. Of the merits and characteristics of the work we must await a future opportunity to speak.

Mr. E. Nelson gave a concert on Monday at St. George's Hall, at which several distinguished artistes appeared.

The first performance of the cantata "Psyche" by the celebrated Danish composer, Niels Gade, of which work the Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication, will take place at the Birmingham Festival on Aug. 31. The London performance is fixed for Dec. 12, at St. James's Hall. Madame Marie Roze has been specially engaged by the committees to sing the rôle of Psyche at both these representations, and it is stated that the Princess of Wales will be present.

The preliminary programme of the 159th "Festival of the Three Choirs" of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester has been issued. The principal artists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Marian Fenner, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. C. W. Fredericks, Mr. Boyle, Mr. King, and Mr. Santley. Mr. J. T. Carrodus is leader of the band. The date fixed is the week commencing Sept. 11.

## ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.

The thirty-seventh anniversary festival of this institution was held on Monday night in the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. G. A. Sala took the chair; and among those present were the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Howe, Mr. Dillon Croker, Mr. Loveday, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., and Sir George Elliott, M.P.

After the loyal toasts, the chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal General Theatrical Fund," glanced at the work the institution had done since it was founded, in 1839, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1853. The main object of the fund was to grant annuities to old and infirm actors and actresses, and such members of the fund as, having been subscribers for seven years, had been incapacitated from following their profession by accident, illness, loss of voice, or other infirmity, and were entitled to claim their annuity, and that annuity continued to be paid them until their death. The income, however, fell short by about £600 of the sum required to be paid in these annuities and other advantages which the institution offered, and it was incumbent on the committee of management to make up that deficiency. The chairman concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal on behalf of those who, in old age, found their means of support fail them.

Mr. T. Swinbourne, in acknowledging the toast, urged the members of his profession to join this society while they were young, and so to make provision for their old age.

Mr. Russell Sturgis proposed "The Drama and the Stage." Mr. Irving, in responding, remarked that he was almost inclined to think that the toast should be drunk in solemn silence, since they were assured that the drama, at least the imaginative drama, was defunct. Having touched upon the state of the drama, he adverted to the advantages which actors of the present day enjoyed in the frequent appearance of foreign actors in London theatres.

Mr. Toole having also spoken, other toasts followed; and subscriptions amounting to nearly £1000, including one hundred guineas from the Queen, were announced.

A musical entertainment of an unusually pleasing character was provided, under the direction of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, by the following artistes, who rendered their services gratuitously:—Miss Clara Samuel, Madame Zimeri, Mdlle. Desvignes, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mr. Arthur Thompson, and Mr. Egbert Roberts and Herr Poznanski, who performed a solo on the violin.

## SKETCHES IN EGYPT.

A collection of over two hundred oil pictures and water-colour drawings and sketches representing street-scenes in Alexandria and Cairo, or generally more extended views in Upper and Lower Egypt, is on view at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket. The artist is Mr. John Varley, grandson of the painter of that name, one of the fathers of English water-colour art. Technically, these works have very considerable merit. A fine feeling for composition is shown in dealing with the wealth of picturesque material; the light and shade are broadly and effectively treated, and occasionally we are reminded, especially in the oil pictures, but with no sense of servile imitation, of W. Müller. The views are the fruits of several visits to the Nile valley, and are evidently faithful and trustworthy. The collection has permanent value as well as immediate interest. The scenes in Alexandria are, we need not say, of peculiar interest at the present moment, seeing that they afford a record of forts, streets, mosques, and bazaars, many of which have now been partially or entirely destroyed—the first by the bombardment, the remainder by incendiary native bands.

The final report of the Duke of Richmond's Commission on Agriculture is published. It extends to thirty-three pages. There are supplementary memoranda expressing dissent on certain recommendations by Lord Vernon, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. J. Clay, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Paterson.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

In both the French and English markets Egyptian securities were, towards the end of last week, steadily rising under the influence of the ease with which the settlement had been got through, the scarcity of stock then shown, and the increasing conviction that England would act all the more decisively for being left alone in the conflict with Arabi. But within the past few days it has come to appear likely that Turkey will, at all risks, send troops to Egypt, and the very idea of such a misfortune to Egyptian interests and English policy has created quite a scare in the securities most directly concerned, and given rise to some degree of depression in all the leading descriptions, not excepting our own national stocks and home railways. Against this drawback to Stock Exchange business we have to set a change to most splendid weather. The importance of this is beyond calculation. If it but continue, the most permanent and pervading interests we as a nation have would be raised from despondency to prosperity. The vacation season may with the commencement of August be regarded as quite in force, and in all business circles the tendency is to diminish operations. It is the usual experience that the holidays are very prominent to the end of September. With the opening of October there is a gradual return to full activity. What the coming fall will be to us depends mainly upon the harvest and the state of foreign politics, and it is not possible to say much at this date as regards either.

Money is too cheap in London for a moderate advance in its value to excite public notice; but there has this week been a movement which, though slight, is regarded as indicating the future, and as such it is being watched by those whose direct concern it is. Owing to sales of securities in this market on French account, gold is being taken from the Bank of England for Paris, and there have been certain miscellaneous demands, as for Portugal; while our arrivals are about nil, such gold as is coming from America being for Italy in respect of last year's loan. The Bank rate is 3 per cent, as compared with a working rate of 2 per cent in the open market, so that there is a great deal to be done before an alteration in the official standard would be called for; but we may apparently expect to ere long see the deposit rates returned to 2 and 2½, and in other respects a gradual approximation to the Bank rate. This will be a very timely change for bankers and others dependent for their profits on the value of money, while legitimate business is not near being checked thereby.

As joint-stock enterprise is now being directed with really great force to the promotion of emigration, it is interesting to work out the particulars of what is to be done under that head, and where it can be carried out. As regards the United Kingdom alone, the births are exceeding the deaths by nearly 500,000 a year, and about 250,000 of our fellows leave us each year for the purpose of making new homes, chiefly in the United States and in our colonies. The population left is, therefore, steadily increasing to the extent of the difference between those two totals, plus the accessions which we receive from foreign countries, notably Germany. As the United Kingdom is, by common consent, nearly full enough for our mutual welfare, it is important that emigration should be cultivated up to the extent of our losing, say half a million a year, or twice the present number. Happily, there is no lack of opportunity, as the unoccupied lands of the colonies alone may be reckoned by hundreds of millions of square miles. The precise figures on this subject have just been issued, and we may advantageously quote them:—

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Western Australia	622,895,679	Tasmania	12,617,130
South Australia	569,219,573	Ceylon	12,164,077
Queensland	422,713,877	Natal	3,907,721
New South Wales	164,802,234	Trinidad	793,403
Cape of Good Hope	56,900,930	Jamaica	356,828
New Zealand	52,001,153		
Victoria	44,093,233	Total	1,962,923,838

Of the disposition to assist in the transmission of the redundant population of the United Kingdom to unoccupied colonial lands, we have of late had many evidences. Scarcely a week passes without a company of importance being announced for this purpose. The subscription lists of the Canada North-West Land Company, Limited, were closed on Monday, and now investors are invited to take an interest in the Anglo-Canadian Land Company, Limited. The registered capital is £500,000, but it is not intended to issue for the present more than £250,000, and of this one half has been applied for in Canada, and will be allotted there. The British public are, therefore, asked to take part in but £125,000. There is to be a board in Toronto, as well as in London. It is proposed to buy either town or agricultural properties, and to promote emigration. Attention is fairly enough drawn in the prospectus to the great wealth which has been made by both companies and individuals in this class of business, and the directors see no reason why they also should not be fortunate. All depends on management, and they believe themselves capable of securing that.

Much has been said this week about the extraordinary speed shown during the past twelve months in building new railways in the United States; but I question if anything in the Union equals what is now being done in Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. From a telegram received within the past few days from the president of that line it appears that he has no doubt of their completing 500 miles of main line track this season. So far, this company also holds this unique position, that no open capital has been raised from the public. There is also great activity in English railway construction. In 1881 we increased the capital laid out in railways in the United Kingdom from £728,316,848 to £745,528,162; and this year and next promise to witness equal additions.

Several important directorships are vacant by the recent deaths of Mr. Stirling and Mr. Chaytor. According to the "Directory of Directors," Mr. Stirling was chairman of the North British Railway and the North British Canadian Land Investment Company, Limited, an extraordinary director of the Caledonian Insurance Company and the Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, and an ordinary director of the Royal Bank of Scotland, the City of Glasgow Union Railway, and the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway. Mr. Chaytor was chairman of the Alliance Bank, Limited, and the National Discount Company, Limited, and was an ordinary director of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited.

In round numbers, £4,000,000 a year is expended by the householders of the metropolis for gas alone. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that there should be severe competition amongst vendors of lighting processes for recognition and favour among such a constituency; but, so far, nothing has been submitted which at all compares with gas for economy and convenience in households, and, of the many electric light companies recently formed, the majority will, I fear, be ultimately put into liquidation, while several have from the first been mere bubbles.

T. S.

## MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Both the serial novels in the *Cornhill* are clever—"No New Thing" more especially; but the most amusing bit of fiction in the number is the absurdly farcical "Curse of the Catafalques," apparently a parody upon Mrs. Oliphant's well-known tale of the nameless terror that haunted the old family mansion in Scotland. The opening of the story, however, is more amusing than the finale, and the ludicrousness of the situation seems hardly sufficiently worked out. "Vernon Lee" contributes another of her brilliant æsthetic studies, a description, saturated with colour, of the Villa Lemmi, outside Florence, from which Botticelli's frescoes have been recently removed to the Louvre, where Vernon Lee opines they will be grievously misplaced. Another descriptive paper, almost equally picturesque in a quieter way, is a delightful description of the sober beauties of the Lincolnshire Wolds, which redeem the county from the reproach of flatness. "Talk and Talkers" is clever; and "The Brethren of Deventer" gives a pleasing picture of the fraternity which reckoned Thomas à Kempis among its members.

*Macmillan* claims especial attention with the companion to Mr. Shorthouse's novelette of last month. "The Baroness Helena von Saarfeld" strikes the reader as a somewhat uncomfortable and enigmatical personage, and the story is altogether more like an anecdote than a tale. Its really strong and admirable point is its exquisite English. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool," however wildly melodramatic, continues to fascinate by its weird power, and more of the elder Hawthorne's talent for dealing with the occult corners and exceptional phases of human nature than has previously been manifested by the son. Mr. E. R. Russell eloquently eulogises Mr. Irving's *Romeo*; Sir E. Strachey tells, after M. Rothan, the story of Napoleon the Third's unsuccessful attempt to obtain Luxemburg as a set off for Sadowa; and Mr. Leach shows the groundlessness of the Belgian ecclesiastics' crusade against the public schools.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a pithy and vigorous review of the Egyptian Question by Mr. E. Dicey. Mr. Dicey would prefer an English protectorate as the best available solution if the consent of the other Great Powers could be obtained; failing this, the restoration of the personal authority of the Khedive, with a European Ministry. Mr. Godkin's "American View of Ireland" is a curious illustration of the difficulty which the citizen of a federal republic finds in recognising the position and the duties of a centralised authority. His proposition is that the Irish should be allowed to "murder and intimidate," if they choose, without any interference from the central Government, just as if Ireland were some Nevada or Colorado; and he seems to expect that Englishmen would care no more for such a state of things in a part of their own country where they have family and pecuniary interests than the citizens of New York care for polygamy in Utah. Syed Ameer Ali's exposition of the grievances of the Indian Mahomedans deserves attention, as the work of one entitled to speak in their name, and firmly loyal to the Empire. Mr. Matthew Arnold's clever Rede lecture on the claims of science and literature vindicates the right of the latter to existence, in spite of the encroachment of some too exclusive votaries of the former. Sir R. A. Cross writes on the miserable condition of the overcrowded London poor, urging further legislation. Professor Macfarren pleads the case of the Royal Academy of Music against the proposed new musical university; and Dr. Huggins communicates new facts and speculations regarding comets, the most important of the latter being that some of the phenomena presented by comets may be due to electrical action.

The most remarkable contributions to the *Contemporary Review* are the three papers discussing the pros and cons of the Salvation Army, "General" Booth of course advocating, Miss Cobbe condemning, and Mr. Davidson occupying a judicious medium between irresistible sympathy and involuntary misgiving. There probably never was a case to which the advice of Gallo was more applicable. Canon Fremantle records with justifiable satisfaction the impartial opinion of the best men in democratic Geneva in favour of a Church Establishment. Mr. Sheldon Amos justifies English action in Egypt from the point of view of an international lawyer; and Mr. Rae and Dr. Frances Hoggan respectively discuss subjects of practical interest in their remarks upon co-operative agriculture in Germany and female medical practitioners in India. Mr. Alfred Austin's lines "Off Mesolonghi," are poetical in diction, but absurd in the implied proposition that Byron was born for action, and that his poetry was a mistake; and although Mr. Lang's criticism of Morris's poems is unimpeachably correct, the general impression is chilling and unsatisfactory. Mr. W. S. Lillie has made the remarkable discovery that Gregory VII., the most arrogant and presumptuous of the Popes, is to be regarded as the founder of civil and religious liberty. "There is not," he quite gravely says, "a Recreative Religionist among us who is not directly indebted to this Catholic saint for his right to the enjoyment of his shibboleth."

The *Fortnightly Review* is poor this month. Mr. Freeman seems to have had no eyes for anything in America unconnected with his theories of English ethnology and institutions. Colonel Osborn's unfairness to his countrymen in India destroys the effect of his criticisms on the North-Western settlement; nor are these at all suggestive or searching. It is really useless for Mr. Frisby to discuss the merits of a scheme of voting which will never be adopted in this country; and Mr. Rathbone's scepticism as to the pre-eminent importance of the Suez Canal, even if well founded, will convince no one that England should not have two strings to her bow. The only really good article is Mr. Sutherland Edwards's clever review of the brilliant Jewish novelist, Leopold Kompert.

*Harper* attracts by Mr. Black's new novel, "Shandon Bells," and charmingly illustrated papers on Wisconsin summer resorts, Andalusian national types and architecture, Norwich and its worthies, and the primitive cities of America, the last comprising an account of Mr. Morgan's theory of their origin. The *Atlantic Monthly* is varied and readable, as usual, but has nothing of striking mark except the continuation of Mr. Hardy's "Two in a Tower." We may perhaps add the notes on "London Pictures and London Plays," which afford a satisfactory proof of the interest taken in English art in America. Mr. Irving's performance of *Romeo* is criticised with much asperity. A beautiful, hitherto unpublished sonnet, addressed by Dante Rossetti to Philip Bourke Marston, is hidden away in the columns of "The Contributors' Club." *Temple Bar*, in addition to its usual allowance of fiction, has interesting reminiscences of the Crimean War, and a good article on Napoleon's German campaigns in the first half of 1813; and *London Society* develops a new and attractive feature in "Anecdote Corner." The *Squire*, a young monthly magazine, contains a facsimile of the unique British Museum copy of the earliest English part-song, "Summer is y-come in," which has often been noticed among literary antiquaries.

Other Magazines of the month will be noticed next week.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.



EXPLOSION OF A SHELL ON BOARD H.M.S. ALEXANDRA: NARROW ESCAPE OF STAFF COMMANDER HOSKEN.

A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury seems resolved that the House of Lords shall not revert to its old state of slumbersome ease while he remains Leader of the peers in Opposition. The echoes of the cheers which sped the Scots Guards from Westminster on their long voyage to Egypt had barely died away when the noble Marquis, with habitual vigour, precipitated a Parliamentary crisis.

Lord Salisbury's courage and clearness of articulation were as noteworthy as ever in the Upper House on Monday. If the Government could not well hit upon a better advocate of their Irish policy than Lord Carlingford, who combines firmness and precision of thought with a good-humoured tone of conciliation in a rare degree, the Opposition certainly could not find a bolder chieftain than the noble Marquis. Ironically arithmetical was Lord Salisbury in moving his first amendment. The purport of it was to render the bill applicable only when both landlord and tenant agreed that it was necessary to accept the Government grants for the settlement of arrears in rent. Now, the measure originally provided that relief should be granted upon good grounds being given by the tenant alone. The adoption of the amendment, Lord Carlingford and the Lord Chancellor maintained, would be deemed fatal to the bill. Lord Derby was of opinion that the proposition of the amendment was inconsistent with the second reading of the measure by their Lordships. Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury's first amendment was carried by a majority of 71—169 contents against 98 non-contents. Lord Carlingford offered a similarly determined opposition to the Marquis of Salisbury's other amendment—which sought to make the tenant's interest in his holding available for payment of arrears, and was thus worded:—

Provided that in the event of the next subsequent sale of the tenancy the arrears of rent not satisfied by payment or remission under the provisions of this Act shall be a sum payable to the landlord out of the proceeds of the sale within the meaning of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

Yet this amendment was also agreed to, being adopted by 120 votes against 45, a majority of 75. These were the main changes effected in the Arrears Bill, which their Lordships passed on Tuesday, after a few smart skirmishes between Earl Granville and Lord Salisbury, and after the earnest expression of their regret by Lord Emly, Lord Fitzgerald, and Lord O'Hagan at the possibility of the measure not being carried into law. Singularly enough, immediately after, Lord Selborne was to be found felicitating Earl Cairns on the success of his Settled Land Bill.

May not this rare agreement on a cognate question be taken advantage of to reconcile the differences of the two Houses with regard to the measure of mercy the Government offer to the distressed farmers of the Sister Isle?

In order to further this desired *rapprochement*, the Prime Minister has postponed till next week the consideration of the Lords' amendments in the Lower House. It is to be hoped that, as on Aug. 16 last year the Marquis of Salisbury submitted with good grace to the Commons' rejection of their Lordships' amendments to the Irish Land Act, so in the present month the noble Marquis may find discretion to be the better part of valour. But if his Lordship prove obdurate, we are threatened with grave pains and penalties—no less than a special August Session for the reconsideration of the Arrears Bill, and an appeal to the country if the majority of the Lords should persist in holding by their amendments.

The centre of interest of the Egyptian Question chops and changes. Constantinople was clearly that centre at the beginning of the week. Had the Sultan only been in telephonic communication with the House of Commons on Monday, his Majesty might have found reason in the exceptionally decisive tones of Mr. Gladstone to make him pause before dispatching troops to Egypt without a prior consent to the terms imposed by England. There was manifestly much behind the Premier's words when he emphatically said, in answer to Sir W. Barttelot's question, "No matter connected with the dispatch of a Turkish expedition to Egypt has as yet reached a stage in which it can be the subject of questions in this House." The preliminary conditions of such an expedition, which in our judgment are absolutely essential, are still unfulfilled." It was likewise significant that Sir Charles Dilke on Tuesday tersely informed Mr. Cowen that "all the Great Powers" had requested the Sultan to proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel.

The debate on the War vote of £2,300,000 threw a flood of light on the Egyptian darkness. Whereas the opening speech of Mr. Gladstone dealt only with the broad facts of this singularly complicated question, the calm and masterly exposition of Sir Charles Dilke placed the official history of the embroilment most clearly before the public. Of the addresses delivered outside the Ministry, those of Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Mr. Goschen displayed the strongest grasp of the subject. It was in the small hours of Friday week that the Government had the satisfaction of carrying the money vote by the great majority of 256—275 against 19—and of subsequently obtaining the sanction of the House to the addition of 10,000 men to the army.

The employment of some 5000 Indian troops to take part in the Expedition to Egypt necessarily raised the question as to who should pay the piper. Lord Hartington on Monday prevailed upon the House to support his resolution throwing the expenses upon India. But the Ministerial proposition not unnaturally called forth lively criticism from the Opposition, Mr. Edward Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton smartly reminding Mr. Gladstone of his antagonism to a similar vote introduced by the late Administration. Justifying the forthcoming use of Indian troops, the Marquis of Hartington urged that the maintenance of our Empire in India demanded that the Suez Canal should be kept open; and that the rebellion, led by a "military adventurer," in Egypt should be suppressed; and, India being as vitally interested as England in the restoration of good government in Egypt, his Lordship thought it but right to move—

That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon the revenues of India to be dispatched for service in Egypt, the House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on by such forces beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Mr. Onslow's amendment, submitting it to be expedient to repay India the expenses incurred, was seconded by Mr. Pugh, but may be said to have been most strongly supported by the Viceroy's telegram to Lord Hartington, deprecating the charge being made upon India. However, Mr. Gladstone commands such wide obedience on this Imperial question that a majority of 117 (140 against 23) sanctioned the foregoing resolution of the Secretary for India, this qualifying sentence only being added at the suggestion of Mr. Childers, "subject to any future decision of Parliament."

The Navy Estimates coming up on Tuesday, seasonable compliments were paid to all concerned in the recent bombardment of the forts of Alexandria. But, ere they could secure the votes, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Thomas Brassey had to hear a sweeping criticism of the Administration of the Navy from Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir E. J. Reed, Sir J. Hay, and Lord Henry Lennox, all of whom strenuously argued that the number of our ships was inadequate.

The loom of the moors must assuredly have been in view when so voluminous a measure as the Municipal Corporations Bill could also be passed through Committee on Tuesday. May be, with a view to propitiate Sandy when the Twelfth comes round, the Scottish Educational Endowments Bill was on Wednesday considered, as amended; and Mr. Mundella named Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Lord Shand, the Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. J. A. Campbell as Commissioners under the bill. But upon the will of the House of Lords must it depend whether a single grouse will be winged by hon. members on the Twelfth.

## THE COURT.

Last week closed with touching events for her Majesty; in the leave-taking of her third son the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, on his departure to take command of a brigade in Egypt, and in the reception and taking leave of various officers attached to the Egyptian expedition, including Sir John McNeill, on being named by the Queen as Equerry in attendance on the Duke of Connaught while in Egypt; Surgeon-Major Scott, on his appointment to his Royal Highness's staff; Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, Lieutenant-General Willis, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-General Earle, and Colonel Drury Lowe. The Duke left Osborne on Saturday, the ladies and gentlemen of the household taking leave of him in the entrance-hall, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice accompanying his Royal Highness and the Duchess to Osborne Pier, where the Queen took leave of the Duke, who with the Duchess, embarked on board the Alberta, and proceeded at once to London, Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay attending them to Portsmouth. The Duke was accompanied by his wife to the Orient to take leave, on his embarkation at the Albert Docks on Sunday morning with the 1st Battalion Scots Guards for Egypt. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck also took leave of his Royal Highness on board. The Duchess of Connaught, with her infant daughter, proceeded by special train in the afternoon to Portsmouth, en route for Osborne, where she remains with her Majesty. Her Royal Highness walked and drove with the Queen and the Royal family the next day. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales sent special messages to the Duke in the Orient as she passed Dover at midday on Monday, her course being stopped for the purpose.

The routine of the Court during the week has been quiet. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday, the Rev. Arthur Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, officiating. On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived from Boyton Manor, where they had passed a week. Princess Beatrice met them on landing from the Alberta at Trinity Pier. East Cowes was gaily decorated, and the inhabitants gave them a hearty welcome. A guard of honour was in attendance of the Shropshire Regiment, and the Cowes companies of the Isle of Wight Volunteers.

The Queen, in a letter through General Sir Henry Ponsonby to Colonel Knox, expressed her regrets that she was unable to witness the embarkation of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, and conveyed her best wishes for their welfare. Her Majesty also had a letter sent to Colonel Ewart expressing her regret that she could not see the embarkation of the Household Cavalry; whereupon the Prince of Wales telegraphed to Captain Milligan, of the Holland, the request that the ship might pass through Cowes Roads on Wednesday morning, in order that the Queen might communicate with the troops on board—which arrangement was acted upon, much to her Majesty's gratification.

The Duke of Edinburgh dined with her Majesty before his departure for France. The Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt and Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Adela Larking have also dined, and the Prince of Leiningen has lunched, with the Queen.

The Lord Chamberlain and Lord Kensington have had audiences of her Majesty to present addresses from the Houses of Parliament, in reply to a message from the Crown.

The Princesses have been afloat in the Royal yacht and in the steam-barge on the Medina and on the Solent.

Her Majesty has sent a letter of sympathy to the widow of Mr. Shannon, warrant officer, who was killed at the bombardment of Alexandria.

The Queen has sent £30 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath; and the same sum to the British Home for Incurables.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince returned to town yesterday week from Goodwood; the Princess returning on Saturday. His Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House, the Duke of Cambridge being present. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince having, with the Princess and his daughters, witnessed the embarkation of the Duke of Connaught on Sunday, inspected the squadrons of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) on Monday, at the Regent's Park Barracks, on their departure for Egypt, the Princess and his daughters being present; and in the evening he gave a farewell dinner to Colonel Ewart and the officers of the Household Cavalry, who left for Egypt the next morning. His Royal Highness inspected the squadron of the 2nd Life Guards on Tuesday at Hyde Park Barracks, the Princess being again present. The Prince called on Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley at his residence in Hill-street, to take leave of him previous to his departure to assume the command in Egypt. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children, lunched with the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House in the afternoon for Portsmouth, where they embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne for Cowes. Their Royal Highnesses will meet the Bacchante to-day (Saturday) outside the Needles, to welcome their sons on their return home.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Duke of Westminster, K.G., with the Hon. Katharine Caroline Cavendish, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chesham, took place in the private chapel of Holkham, last Saturday morning. Lord Chesham gave his sister away. The other relatives present were the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Dowager Lady Chesham, Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. William and the Hon. Edwin Cavendish, Lady Dacre, and Mr. John Wheatley. There was one bridesmaid, Lady Mabel Coke, niece of the bride. The bride wore a short costume of white foulard, trimmed with antique Mechlun lace, and a lace veil, her ornaments being a pearl necklace and diamond brooches. Lady Mabel Coke wore a white muslin dress trimmed with lace and a small lace hat. She also wore a pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the Duke of Westminster. Soon after the marriage ceremony the Duke and Duchess left Holkham by special

carriage for London; and, after taking tea at Grosvenor House, left for Fonthill Abbey, the Marchioness of Westminster's place in Wilts. The bride wore the dress she was married in, with a white lace bonnet.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Ridley, second and youngest son of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., with Miss Alice Bromley Davenport, second daughter of Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, M.P., was solemnised by special license at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, last Saturday afternoon. There were five bridesmaids—Miss Elinor Bromley Davenport, sister of the bride; Miss Lowther, cousin of the bridegroom; Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, cousin of the bride; Miss Kathleen Douglas Pennant; and Miss Mabel Legh. Mr. Adolphus Liddell was best man.

Mr. John Bickersteth, son of the Bishop of Ripon, and Lady Margaret Ashburnham, second daughter of the Countess of Ashburnham, were married on Thursday afternoon at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. George Rashleigh and Lady Edith Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley; between Lord de Freyne, of French Park, in the county of Roscommon, and Marie Georgiana, only daughter of Richard Westbrook Lamb, of West Denton, Northumberland; between Mr. Ralph Creyke, of Rawcliffe and Marton, M.P. for York, and Miss Frances Bacon, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., of Thonock; and between the Dean of Lichfield and Miss Mary Wyld-Browne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Whitmore Wyld-Browne, of The Woodlands, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last refused the vote of credit for the protection of the Suez Canal by 450 to 75 votes, although M. de Freycinet had announced that it was a question of confidence in the Cabinet, which was unanimous on the subject. He urged that it would be unfair to England to refuse to take part in the protection of the Canal, and declared that it involved no act of war, nor was it mixed up with political considerations. But the Chamber had made up its mind, and the Ministry were defeated. As the direct result of this vote M. de Freycinet and his colleagues tendered their resignations, which were accepted by M. Grévy. There is thus a new Ministerial crisis in France. The President of the Republic has been in consultation with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, but nothing is known as to who is likely to be the new Premier. The Chamber adjourned till Thursday, to wait for the formation of a new Ministry.

## ITALY.

The first-class cruiser Amerigo Vespucci was launched on Monday at Venice. She is of the same type as the Flavio Gioja. The hull is entirely of steel. Length of beam 78 metres, total length 84 metres, maximum width 12 metres 78, tonnage 2533. The engines have been constructed on the model of those made in England for the Flavio Gioja. The vessel will carry eight 15-centimetre breechloaders, two Nordenfeldts, and two 7½-centimetre guns.

## GERMANY.

In compliance with an Imperial Order published on Monday evening, Prince Henry of Prussia, usually known as the Naval Prince, will start on a voyage round the world next October, in the Olga. The Prince will probably be away a year and a half, and spend most of the time cruising in the West Indies and round the South American coast.

The festivities in commemoration of the third centenary of the foundation of the University of Würzburg began on Tuesday. Delegates had been sent to represent all the German and many foreign Universities, including Oxford.

A Berlin dispatch states that no negotiations are pending respecting the entry of Luxemburg into the German Federacy.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The festival in commemoration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the union of Trieste with the Austrian Monarchy began on Tuesday with the opening of a Great Exhibition of Industry and Art. The inaugural ceremony was conducted by the Emperor's brother, Archduke Charles Louis, who was accompanied by two other Archdukes and supported by a large and distinguished assembly. The building is charmingly situated, near the seashore, and covers an area of 21,500 square yards. The object of the Exhibition is mainly to promote the growing trade of Trieste with the East.

Inundations are reported in Austria, as well as in Hungary, where great damage has been done to the crops.

## RUSSIA.

General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, of the 10th Hussars, and Captain Johnson, of the Artillery, who have arrived at St. Petersburg to attend the Russian manoeuvres, were on Tuesday received by the Grand Duke Vladimir, and will be present on the opening day at Krasnoe-Selo on the 6th inst.

The Holy Synod of the Russian Church has recently adopted a resolution to authorise a translation of the Bible and a portion of the Liturgy into Livonian and Estonian.

## DENMARK.

The King of the Hellenes, accompanied by the Danish Crown Prince, arrived from St. Petersburg at Copenhagen on Monday afternoon.

## AMERICA.

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the *Times* sums up an astonishing tale of enterprise in the construction of railways. Nearly 10,000 miles, it is estimated, will be added to the United States railway system by the close of the present year. Last year it was about the same. In 1881 more than eighty millions sterling were spent upon the building of railroads.

It is stated that at a secret meeting of the Irish-American dynamite faction at Chicago on Monday, Patrick Crowe declared that a school had been established in New York to instruct young men in the manufacture of explosives to be used in England.

## CANADA.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau has resigned the Premiership of Quebec, and has been sworn in as a member of the Dominion Government. The Hon. J. A. Mousseau has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet for Quebec.

The Queensland Government has been petitioned to extend at once the Central Railway, which at present terminates at Bogantungan, 227 miles from Rockhampton.

From Bombay the death is announced of the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda. He was tried in 1875 for attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident, but the Commission was divided in opinion, and he was discharged. In the same year, however, he was deposed, in consequence of his general misconduct and maladministration.

The Lord Mayor of London elected the president, vice-president, and council of the Incorporated Law Society, and over 300 members, at dinner on Thursday week.



## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Royal Proclamation for the calling out of the Reserves in Scotland was made last Saturday at the Cross in Edinburgh.

Colonel Waring, Deputy-Governor of Millbank Prison, formerly of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, has been appointed Governor of Chester Castle for military prisoners.

The cost of building and completing for sea service her Majesty's ship *Inflexible* was £809,594, of which £589,481 was for the hull alone.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week showed an increase in live cattle and sheep; and as regarded fresh meat only one steamer arrived, with a small quantity on board.

The Duke of Devonshire has returned 10 per cent of the last half-year's rent to his tenants on the Furness and Cartmel estates, Lancashire. His Grace made a similar return at the previous half-yearly audit.

Last week 2577 births and 1399 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 21, and the deaths 397, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The Lord Mayor on Tuesday remitted a further instalment of £1000 to the fund for the Relief of Ladies in Distress through Nonpayment of Rent in Ireland, making in all £15,000 sent from the Mansion House subscription towards that object.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, for Vienna. His Excellency has obtained leave for a few months; and during his temporary absence M. Hengelmüller will act as Charge-d'Affaires.

The second section of a new line of railway from Spalding to Lincoln was opened on Tuesday for passenger traffic. It was constructed by the Great Eastern and Great Northern Companies, and has been tested and inspected, and found to be perfectly safe.—On the same day a new line of railway between Lewes and East Grinstead was opened for traffic.

Professor Blackie, acting on medical advice, has resigned the Greek Chair in Edinburgh University, which he has held for thirty years.—The Graduation Ceremonial in Medicine, Law, &c., took place on Tuesday in the Presbyterian Synod-hall, Castle-terrace, when the degrees were conferred, in the presence of a large audience, by the Chancellor of the University.

There was a large gathering at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday to witness the distribution of awards by the Duke of Teck to the competitors in the exhibition of means and appliances for the protection and preservation of human life. Gold medals were awarded to Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, Messrs. Sykes, Boyd, and Sons, Mr. T. Heron, the Berthon Boat Company, Messrs. Spong and Co., and Messrs. Smith and Co.

A conversation was given on Tuesday evening by the City of London Society of Artists in the hall of the Skinners' Company, on Dowgate-hill. Invitations were issued in the name of the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, as president of the society; and, in his unavoidable absence, the guests were received by the chairman, Mr. Nathaniel E. Green. There was a large attendance.

Earl Spencer on Monday inspected several hundreds of the Dublin police at Kevin-street barracks, this being the first public ceremony in which he has taken part since his entry into Dublin in May last. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at the appearance and condition of the force, and complimented the men on the way in which they had discharged their duties under trying circumstances. At the close of the inspection he was repeatedly cheered by the people assembled.

The Honourable Artillery Company is to hold a ten-days' encampment at Welbeck, the seat of the Duke of Portland, colonel of the regiment. On Tuesday the company arrived at Workshop Station in three special trains, and proceeded in marching order to Welbeck. They muster 40 artillery, 50 cavalry, and 129 infantry—making a total, including staff and band, of 274; and this, it is expected, will be increased to 350 on Saturday. The company have four 9-pounder guns.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a meeting held on Saturday last at Shaftesbury House, Marine-terrace, Margate, on the occasion of the opening of the new wing of the Seaside Home of the London Young Men's Christian Association, which has been recently opened, with the object of providing a pleasant seaside resort for commercial young men requiring change for the benefit of their health or during their holidays, preference being given to members of or subscribers to any Young Men's Christian Association.

Captain James Gildea purposes, as he did during the Afghan campaign, to collect, assort, and forward books, papers, and periodicals for the use of our soldiers and sailors in hospital in Egypt. He asks, therefore, that such may be sent to his house, 20, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, carriage paid. There will, of necessity, be some expenses besides packing charges, although the Peninsular and Oriental Company will make no charge for carriage to Egypt; and any help towards these Captain Gildea will be glad to receive and account for in due course.

As a young man was walking along the bank of the River Fray, a branch of the Colne, on Thursday evening, his attention was directed to an object in the water. He entered the water, and in dragging the body of a young woman to the shore he observed that a second body, that of a young man, also came to the side, and subsequently a broken tie was found around the wrist of the young woman. On the arrival of assistance means were successfully adopted to restore animation. The young man, on recovering consciousness, inquired for his "dear Nelly," whom he said he should meet in heaven. The two persons are named George Farrant (twenty) and Ellen Hickman (sixteen), of Uxbridge, and they were on Monday committed for trial on a charge of attempted suicide. Two letters were put in as evidence, in one of which, written by the young woman to her sister, the writer stated that she would never see her again except in the coffin, as she had drowned herself with George, whom she loved.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held on Monday afternoon, at the Castle, West Cowes, for the transaction of the usual business, to receive a report of the committee for the past year, and to elect the sailing committee to conduct the business of the regatta in the present year. A great muster of the members of the squadron was present, and more than usual interest was manifested in the proceedings on account of the recent election of the Prince of Wales as commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the room of the Earl of Wilton, deceased. On account of events connected with the war in Egypt and the departure of the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales was prevented from attending the meeting; and, in his absence, the chair was taken by the vice-commodore, the Marquis of Londonderry. The following were elected the sailing committee for the year:—Mr. F. C. Ashworth, Colonel Sterling, Mr. Spicer, and Lord Bury. In consequence of the Prince of Wales's absence, the customary house dinner of the squadron has been postponed.

## THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland began its annual meetings at Carlisle on Tuesday. Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the Institute; Mr. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, who presides over the historical section; M. Evans, who presides over the antiquities section; and Mr. Beresford-Hope, who is President of the architecture section; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Precentor Venables, Mr. Tucker (Somerset Herald), and other archæologists are among those attending the meeting.

The opening address was delivered by the Bishop of Carlisle as president of the meeting. He dwelt at length upon the interesting nature of the antiquarian and archæological associations of the city of Carlisle, which a high authority (Mr. Freeman) had said "stands out beyond that of almost any other English city on the surface of English history." He said the time had gone by in which archæology could be confounded with antiquarianism of the Monkbarns type. We recognise that archæology, being in reality the science of past time, was the basis of history, of politics, even, in a certain sense, of religion itself.

Lord Talbot, in moving a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Carlisle for his address, intimated his intention to retire from the presidency of the institute. Having now occupied that position about thirty years, he thought he had earned his retirement. Mr. Freeman expressed regret at this announcement, and hoped it was not too late for Lord Talbot to consider the matter. His Lordship replied that he would not desert the institute in a pinch, but he asked them to take his case into consideration. The proceedings of the meeting were thus brought to a close.

A perambulation of the city was afterwards made, and several places of interest visited.

The Mayor of Carlisle, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, gave a conversation in the evening, at which Mr. Freeman read an interesting paper upon the position of Carlisle in history. Wednesday was devoted to excursions in the Penrith district.

Some illustrations of places visited are given in our Supplement of this week; and the series will be continued in our next publication.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association has been held at Llanrwst this week. There was a public meeting at the Grammar School on Monday evening, when Professor Babington, the president, gave his opening address. On the four following days excursions were made to places of interest.

The Sussex Archæological Society will make their annual excursion next Thursday, visiting Midhurst, Rogate, and South Harting.

## AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The three days' show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was begun at Halifax on Tuesday. The entries are more numerous than they were at Hull, the amount of prizes being £2160, the largest yet given by the society. There was some falling off in the attendance as compared with Hull, the weather being exceedingly unpropitious. The Prince of Wales has eight entries, and is the winner of two prizes. Illustrations of Halifax are given on pages 148-149.

The annual show in connection with the Denbighshire and Flintshire Agricultural Society was held on the same day at Denbigh. This year the society, in conjunction with the local Denbigh committee, offer upwards of £400 in prizes. The entries were as numerous as on past occasions, the exhibition being successful in all departments, notably shorthorn and Hereford cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep. The annual dinner took place in the Townhall.

The Leicestershire Agricultural Show was held at Leicester last week in brilliant weather. There were nearly 1000 entries, and the show proved the best of any county held this year. The awards amounted to £1250, and there was a large proportion of first-class Royal winners shown. The agricultural horses were a splendid display. Hunters were a remarkably fine lot, and were about 200 in number.

At a conference of landowners, farmers, hop and market gardeners, principally of Kent and Surrey, held on Monday at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, to protest against the impost of the extraordinary tithe which attached to certain products of the soil, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring the tithe an unfair tax, injurious both to producers and consumers.

A large number of cases of saving life from drowning have recently been brought under the notice of the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has conferred its rewards in nearly fifty cases. The recipients include four boys, ranging in age from eleven to seventeen.

The award of scholarships and prizes to students in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature was completed last Saturday, when the medal for water-colour painting (landscape architecture, &c.), was given to Mrs. Edward Milner (née Hamilton), the certificate to Miss S. E. R. Horten, to whom the scholarship in art was adjudged; the medal for water-colour painting from the life to Miss J. M. Bethune; the certificate to Miss Lina Newall; the prize for drawing from the antique to Miss M. Flood Page; the certificate for drawing from the life to Miss E. S. Norton. The scholarship in music was adjudged to Miss Alice Ferrier, and the scholarship in modern languages and literature to Miss Elsie Atkins.

The New Corn Exchange at Ipswich, of which we gave an illustration when the first stone was laid, in October, 1880, was publicly opened on Wednesday week. It is situated in King-street, adjoining the Townhall; and is a handsome building in the Italian style of architecture, with a front of white Portland stone adorned with pilasters of Dumfries red stone: there are good shops in front, and the interior clear space is 123 ft. by 48 ft., lighted from the roof. Mr. Brightwen Binyon is the architect, and the builders are Messrs. Grimwood and Sons, of Sudbury, at a cost of nearly £22,000. The opening day was made an important local public festival, the great success of which seems to have been mainly due to the spirit of the excellent Mayor of Ipswich, Mr. Fish, who is one of the leading tradesmen of the town, and is also a liberal patron of Art. His Worship presided, with Mrs. Fish, at a sumptuous déjeuner provided in the Corn Exchange for a very large company of gentlemen. Among the speakers were Lord Waveney, Lord Gwydir, and Lord John Hervey; Colonel Barne, M.P., and Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P.; the Mayors of Yarmouth and Colchester; Alderman E. Packard, Mr. Felix Cobbold, Messrs. R. L. Everatt and Hermann Biddell, Mr. C. H. Cowell, and Mr. J. E. Ransome, who represented the local interests of trade and agriculture; and Mr. C. S. Parkes, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway. The Mayor also provided, at his own cost, for the entertainment of the townsfolk in general, a splendid display of fireworks in Christchurch Park, terminating with a pyrotechnic representation of the New Corn Exchange.

## EDUCATION.

The distribution of prizes to the Blackheath Proprietary School took place on Wednesday week. The Campbell Essay prize was won by W. A. Lewis. The Old Boys' was divided between W. Dunn and S. C. Lewis. Among the honours of the past year were a Fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford; a twenty-fifth place in the Indian Civil Service Examination; one Second Class in Classical Moderations; one in Greats, and one in the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge.

This was also annual Speech Day at King's School, Ely. Dean Merivale was in the chair, supported by Professor Kennedy, Archdeacon Emery, and many of the clergy of the neighbourhood. The head master, after some allusion to the former history of the school (in which Edward the Confessor had been educated, and which, in the seventy years after its new foundation by Henry VIII., had developed into a school of upwards of 300 boys, among whom were many of distinction), recounted the honours achieved in the past year. Among these were successes in the Civil Service and Indian Civil Service examinations, an exhibition at Worcester College, Oxford, a first in the May examination at Queen's College, Cambridge, and a second at Peterhouse. An exhibition of £40 was awarded R. B. Rackham, and foundation scholarships to E. W. Roberson and H. Cruttwell. The prizes were distributed by the Dean of Ely.

There were several distributions of prizes at public schools on Thursday week:—The Dean of Westminster distributed the prizes gained during the term just concluded by the pupils of Archbishop Tenison's school in Leicester-square; Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., at the Royal Naval School, Greenwich; Colonel Marcus Beresford at St. Olave's Grammar-school; and Mr. Bright at Trinity College School, Stratford-on-Avon.

At the meeting of the School Board for London the same day five boys and four girls who had won scholarships were introduced, and were congratulated by Mr. Edward Buxton, the chairman.

Speaking at a meeting of the Leeds Educational Council held the same day Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., said that one of their chief wants seemed to be more scholarships from the primary to the secondary schools, then something approaching a University, and also an institution that would enable boys and girls obliged to give up day learning to improve themselves in the evening. They also wanted to assist boys and girls by special faculties in getting up the ladder, and that pointed to scholarships, a comparatively small number of which would supply the want.

The Shrewsbury Free Grammar School, established by Edward VI., having vacated the ancient buildings which have so long accommodated the scholars for more commodious premises on Kingsland, the ceremony of opening the new buildings yesterday week was attended by many of the old and distinguished scholars.

Lord Enfield presided the same day at the distribution of prizes to the students at the Engineering College at Cooper's-hill, and made some observations upon the value of the training given at the college, and upon the importance of those engineering works upon which the students might in future years be engaged in India.

Yesterday week the distribution of prizes to the pupils in the City of London School was also made at the Guildhall Tavern, by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Sheriffs. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, spoke hopefully of the prospects of the school in connection with the pending opening of the new building on the Victoria Embankment. At the same time he congratulated the company on the University distinctions gained by the pupils.

Last Saturday afternoon the distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Sevenoaks, took place, Mr. W. J. Thompson occupying the chair.

The Bishop of Chichester presided over the speech-day proceedings at Brighton College on Tuesday. The boys gave speeches in English, French, German, and Greek; and the Principal, the Rev. Mr. Belcher, in an address, reported the very satisfactory progress of the college during the past year. The Bishop of Chichester presented the prizes.

The newly consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth presided in the afternoon at the distribution of prizes at Beaumont College, Old Windsor. The Rev. Father Cassidy, the Rector, afterwards entertained the Bishop of Portsmouth, Don Carlos, and some 400 visitors, to luncheon.

The annual speeches and distribution of prizes in connection with the Islington High School, in Barnsbury-street, was held in the evening, under the presidency of Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., who officiated, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Carlingford. The Head Master, Mr. Pierpoint Barnard, M.A., stated that the progress of the school had been satisfactory in every respect.

An institution for the blind, which has been erected at a cost of about £12,000, was formally opened at Leicester on Tuesday. The Postmaster-General had been invited to perform the inaugural ceremony, but he replied intimating that the pressure upon his time was already so great that he was anxious to avoid making any further engagements. Mr. Fawcett added:—"I am very glad to hear what is being done at Leicester for the welfare of the blind, and most cordially wish continued success to the work of the Leicester Association." The new premises occupy a site in the principal thoroughfare, which has been acquired at a cost of £6000.

On Wednesday afternoon Lord Reay presented the prizes to the boys of the University College School, Gower-street. His Lordship, in the course of his remarks, referred to the valuable services rendered to the school by Mr. Eve, the head master.

Mr. J. Wallis Chapman, of 11, Sutherland-gardens, W., writes stating that "the Hansom cab now in use was, in all its essential features, the invention of his late father, Mr. John Chapman."

The nineteenth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association began on Monday morning at Shoeburyness. The southern division, which takes the first week, entered the camp on Saturday. The camp presents its usual attractive and martial appearance. The aggregate value of the prizes competed for during the present week with the 64-pounder Palliser, the 40-pounder breechloader Armstrong gun, and the 10-inch gun, restricted to selected brigade detachments, amounts to £323, independent of the prizes offered for repository competitions and the challenge cups and prizes awarded for the highest aggregate scores during the whole meeting. The first prize in the Palliser Shell Competition, was won by the Gravesend detachment of the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteers, who scored the highest possible total in the shortest time. Three other detachments also made the same score of forty-eight, but in longer times. They were, in the order of merit:—The First Detachment of the 1st Gloucester, the Second of 2nd Middlesex, and the Second (Hastings) of the 1st Cinque Ports Brigade.





THE WAR IN EGYPT: AN INCENDIARY CAUGHT IN THE ACT.



FEEDING STARVING FUGITIVES—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The great prize of the National Rifle Association's yearly meeting at Wimbledon, with the Championship for this year, was won on Tuesday, the 18th ult., by a Scotchman, who is the sixth Champion Shot from North Britain since these Wimbledon meetings commenced. Sergeant Lawrence, of the 1st Dumbarton Rifle Volunteers, made a score of 17 points at the 800 yards' range, 20 at the 900 yards, and 28 at the 1000 yards, being a total of 65. The next competitor was Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, of the 3rd Middlesex, whose total score was 62. The Prince and Princess of Wales saw the final shooting, and her Royal Highness graciously pinned the badge of victory to the winner's tunic with her own hand. Mr. Lawrence is a compositor, foreman of the printing office of the *Dumbarton Herald*, and is but twenty-five years of age. He has been a Volunteer seven years, and has attended three annual meetings at Wimbledon, but had not before this won any important prizes. We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers the portrait of one who has obtained such an honourable distinction, and whose performance has done credit to his native town and country. The photograph is by Alexander, Brothers, of Glasgow.

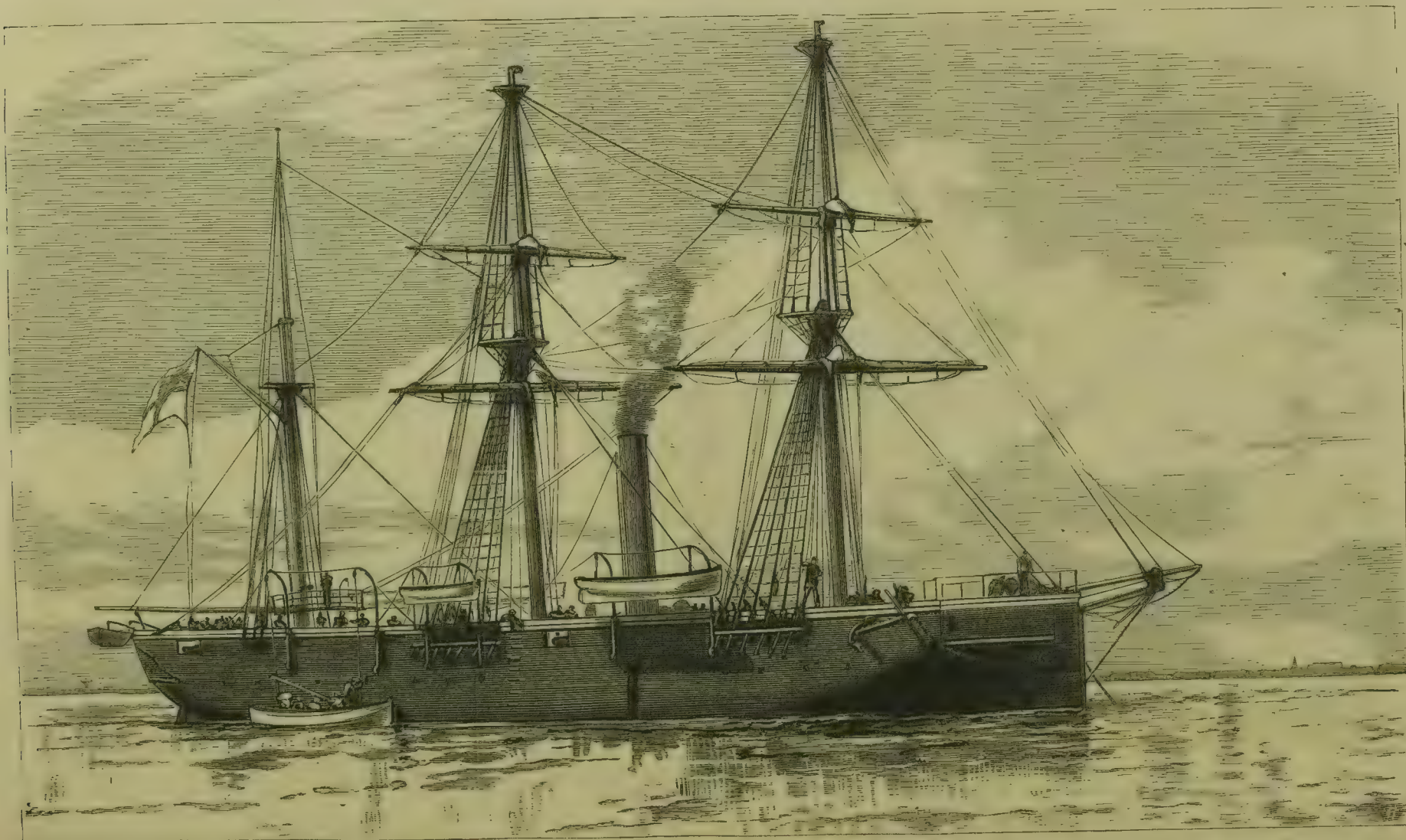
The anniversary festival in connection with the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held on Thursday week. Applicants are admitted from any portion of the globe where the British flag is flying. At present 276 children are resident in the institution. There is accommodation for 300, but that number cannot be received until the society, which has no endowment, receives additional support from the public. The subscriptions amounted to £679. Since the establishment of the institution upwards of 1588 orphans have received the benefits conferred by the charity.



SERGEANT LAWRENCE, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

## WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

The name of the Rev. Charles Garrett, the newly-elected President of the Wesleyan Conference, has long been known to the general public, and particularly to that part of it which is specially interested and active in philanthropic work and social reform. Mr. Garrett was born at Shaftesbury, Dorset, on Nov. 22, 1825. He was educated in a private school at that place. He was remarkable in his boyhood for the interest he took in public affairs. The Anti-Corn-Law League was then a conspicuous power in the country, and at the age of seventeen he became secretary for one of its divisions. In 1840 Mr. Garrett signed the temperance pledge, after hearing a lecture on the subject by the late Mr. John Cassell, founder of the well-known publishing firm. In 1844 he removed to Hitchin, and in 1845 began to preach. In 1847 he was recommended as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry by the Bedford and Northampton District Meeting. After being a student in the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Richmond for three years, he was appointed to the Mildenhall Circuit in 1850. His following circuits were Ely, Louth, Malton, Rochdale, Preston, Hull (George-yard), Manchester (Gravel-lane), and Manchester (Cheetham-hill). Thence he went to Liverpool, and, after labouring in the Cranmer Circuit for three years, he became superintendent of the Liverpool Mission, which is generously sustained by many merchants who are not Wesleyans. Mr. Garrett has been a constant and unflinching advocate of total abstinence for many years, and he has been instrumental in saving many a drunkard and his family. During his residence in Preston, the Lancashire operatives went through the deprivations of the Cotton Famine; and Mr. Garrett had the care of the undenominational operatives in that town, and was very successful in raising funds for their relief. Properly speaking, the Cocoa and



H.M.S. CONDOR, COMMANDED BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.





THE REV. CHARLES GARRETT, OF LIVERPOOL, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE MAHMOUDIEH CANAL, NEAR RAMLEH.



Coffee Houses movement originated with him. He recommended the scheme in a speech which he delivered in Liverpool at one of Mr. Moody's gatherings. Mr. Moody was at once taken with the suggestion, and went round among the gentlemen present and obtained guarantees sufficient to start the movement before the meeting broke up. Mr. Garrett has intense sympathy with the working class and the poor, and they crowd to hear him preach wherever he goes. Although, as he told the Conference in his opening address, he has never been either the superintendent of a circuit or the chairman of a district, he is showing great natural aptitude for business in the presidential chair.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the Goodwood Cup was universally regarded as a mere walk over for Tristan, the attendance on Thursday was as large as ever, the beautiful weather doubtless tempting a good many who might not otherwise have made the journey from London and elsewhere. A heavy card opened with the Racing Stakes, in which Isabel had an easy task. In spite of the 10 lb. penalty earned by his success in the Stewards' Cup, Lowland Chief (9 st. 12 lb.) was backed down to 2 to 1 for the Corinthian Plate, and again ran wonderfully well, though he could not quite give the weight to Thora (9 st.), who has done little or nothing since she made such a bold show in the One Thousand Guineas last year. Anchorite was Macheath's solitary opponent for the valuable Prince of Wales's Stakes. He was said to have been highly tried, but was so manifestly short of work that no one expected him to make anything of a show against Mr. Crawford's crack. The latter now wears cloths on each of his legs, and we fear his trainer will have a terribly anxious time with him before getting him safe and sound to the Derby starting-post. Geologist, Bariolet, and Friday were Tristan's only opponents for the Cup. Bariolet, who has done very well in France this season, had a fair number of backers, but Geologist did not look as though he had had a good gallop for months; and as Friday, after seventeen attempts on the flat, across country, and over hurdles, had failed to score a single winning bracket, it was impossible to seriously entertain his chance, even though he had something like 18 lb. the best of the weights with each of the others. Directly the flag fell Martin sent Friday along at his best pace, and he and Bariolet were soon a long way in front of the other pair. The French colt was hopelessly beaten before he had gone much more than half way, at which point Friday was nearly one hundred and fifty yards in front of Tristan, and though the latter rapidly closed up the gap in the last mile, he could never quite catch the leader, and was beaten by a neck. Doubtless Fordham rode to orders, but it seemed a great mistake to lie off so far with Tristan, and it is pretty certain that, were the race run over again, the result would be very different. Bonny Jean was a great public fancy for the Rous Memorial Stakes, but neither she nor anything else had the smallest chance with The Prince, a half brother to The Scamp, Exeter, and Scobell, by Balfe—Lady Sophie, and a colt who is capable of considerable improvement, and very likely to distinguish himself in some of the classic events next season. The defeat of Limestone by Laureate, in the Singleton Stakes, was another heavy blow to backers, who had a very disastrous day.

On the Friday, St. Marguerite made some amends for her defeat earlier week by giving Gaydene 7 lb. and an easy beating for the Nassau Stakes, but there was nothing in the performance to restore her to the place she once held in the St. Leger quotations. The second meeting of Fortissimo and Reveller in the Queen's Plate created a considerable amount of interest, and the result showed that the former's victory in

the Goodwood Stakes was secured with something in hand, in spite of the prevalent idea that the north-country horse would have won had he run gamely. Scobell (8 st. 13 lb.) was well suited by the six furlongs over which the Chichester Stakes is run; and, moreover, he was of better class than anything that opposed him. The Molecomb Stakes looked a pretty good thing for St. Blaise, in spite of his 7 lb. penalty, but he could only just manage to make a dead-heat of it with Elzevir, who divided the prize with him. After his capital form in the Stewards' Cup, there was not a very strong opposition to Vibration (5 st. 12 lb.) for the Chesterfield Cup, though Thebais (8 st. 2 lb.) had a large body of supporters. That once beautiful filly seems, however, to have completely lost her form, and as little Martin was able to keep Vibration quite straight this time, he won so easily by ten lengths that no attention need be paid to the positions of the rest, and the Duke of Hamilton thus wound up a very successful week in rare style.

Brighton was even more highly favoured than Goodwood in the matter of weather, and there were an immense number of spectators on the downs on Tuesday. Canon, who has been a sadly disappointing colt, at length took a Maiden Plate, in which the company was not so good as that which he has previously met. Nine out of the ten acceptances came to the post for the Brighton Stakes; Passaic (7 st. 12 lb.) and Edelweiss (7 st. 9 lb.) running a close race for favouritism. Neither of them could get into the first three; and Windsor (7 st. 2 lb.) made a sad example of all the rest, though she was allowed to run almost unbacked. The Corporation Stakes was not considered good enough for either Macheath or Sigmophone, and, in their absence, fell to Gloucester. On Wednesday, Reputation (11 st. 7 lb.) won the Ovingdean Welter Handicap, in spite of his crushing weight, and this horse is really in such form just now that an extra stone or so seems to make no difference to him. There were only three runners for the Brighton Cup, as the 17 lb. allowance which Fénelon was able to claim frightened away nearly all opposition. Taking advantage of his light weight, Martin made strong running on the Duke of Hamilton's colt, and, never being headed from start to finish, beat Isabel and Petronel with great ease. Kate Craig beat Ducrow and three others in the Rottingdean Plate.

Some excellent prices were obtained at the sale of the Sandgate Stud on Saturday last. The twenty-four yearlings realised 7655 gs., or an average of about 319 gs.; and this in spite of the fact that the highest individual price was 800 gs., which Mr. T. Brown gave for a colt by Rosicrucian—Sphynx. The brood mares and foals were also well sold, May Queen (920 gs.) heading the list. The two sires, Rosicrucian and Paganini, did not find purchasers, a reserve price of 8000 gs. being placed on the former, who has had a capital season so far; and we trust that Mr. Carew Gibson will shortly form a new stud.

On Tuesday, the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta began with the race for the Queen's Cup. There were seven starters, and, after a capital struggle, the Waterwitch came in first, the Sleuthound second, and the Alruna third; but the Sleuthound takes the cup on her time allowance.

The champion medal of the Grand National Archery Meeting was won on Thursday week by Mr. Palairt, and the lady champions' bracelet by Mrs. Piers Legh, whose respective scores were 885 and 750. Prizes for second scores were awarded to Mr. R. Walters (884) and Mrs. Marshall (685). Greatest number of golds, Miss Isabella Carter and Mr. Sager. For best golds, Mrs. Nasham and Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin. The county challenge cup was won by the Surrey team, with 2724; Warwickshire having 2700, Lancashire 2654, Middlesex 2626, Herefordshire 2561, and Wilts 1843. Mr. Walter, who made the highest score of the winning team, is to keep the cup.

As was generally anticipated, the match between the Australians and Gentlemen of Scotland was a very one-sided

affair, the former winning in a single innings with 18 runs to spare; Murdoch (58) was the only one who made a good score, but the other side could do nothing against the bowling of Boyle and Palmer, who took ten wickets apiece, those credited to the former only costing 49 runs. Derbyshire has inflicted a crushing defeat on Sussex, by an innings and 54 runs. Mr. L. C. Docker (66) fully maintained his reputation as a batsman, Mycroft secured twelve wickets for 72 runs, and Disney kept wicket in capital style. In spite of a splendid innings from Mr. J. Shuter (93), who is playing grandly just now, the Surrey men have been beaten by Yorkshire by eight wickets. Ulyett (46 and, not out, 46) did excellent service for the "big county." Lancashire v. Gloucestershire did not produce anything great in the way of scoring, though Robinson (63) did well for the northern county, which eventually won by seven wickets; on the other side, Midwinter (not out, 58) played a fine innings. This week, Surrey has beaten Kent by an innings and 73 runs. The result was mainly due to the brilliant batting of Messrs. W. W. Read (117)—this was one of the finest displays of cricket during the present season—and W. H. Game (62), ably backed up by the professionals M. Read (53) and Pooley (not out, 50). Kent made a miserable show in the first innings; but, at the second attempt, Messrs. W. H. Patterson (82) and E. F. S. Tylecote (59) tried hard to turn the fortunes of the match.

On Saturday last the long-distance amateur championship at swimming was decided over the usual course, from Putney Bridge to Hungerford Bridge. There were nineteen starters, and a grand race resulted in favour of F. W. Huntington, Liverpool S.C., by 15 yards; W. R. Itter, Torpedo S.C., was second; and G. Bell, Unity S.C., third.

Doggett's Coat and Badge, on Tuesday last, proved a mere row over for H. Audsley, who was immensely superior to the other five competitors.

At the London Midland Athletic Meeting at Stamford-bridge last Saturday, W. George, the amateur champion at four distances, ran two miles in 9 min. 25.2-5 sec., beating the previous best on record by nearly eight seconds. His time for a mile and a half (6 min. 57.2-5 sec.) was also far in advance of the previous amateur record.

Bicyclists have also been busy in wiping out records. Last week H. L. Cortis, the amateur ex-champion, rode 20 miles 297 yards in an hour; and the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer won the Fifty Miles Championship in 2 hours 43 min. 58.1-5 sec., which is nearly eight minutes faster than the previous best on record.

Pollok Castle, the Renfrewshire residence of Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, was destroyed by fire late on Monday night, nothing being saved but a few pictures and the family plate.

An address was presented on Wednesday afternoon at Claridge's Hotel to Sir John Pope Hennessy, thanking him for having admitted Chinese to the Legislative Council of Hong-Kong, and also for having reformed the penal code of that colony. Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., presented the deputation.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank are paying the remaining debts due by the bank to all who present claims. They have been enabled to do so because the principal solvent shareholders have formed themselves into a company and taken over the bank assets, which they will hold and dispose of at a favourable opportunity.

The receipts on account of Revenue from April 1, 1882, when there was a balance of £5,976,585, to July 29, 1882, were £26,173,348, against £26,061,577 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,923,692. The net expenditure was £30,208,026, against £30,767,566 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on July 29 amounted to £2,178,599, and at the same date in 1881 to £1,455,057.

### BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
AUG. 22, 23, 24, AND SEPT. 1, 1882.

Principal Vocalists—Madame ALBANI, Miss ANNA WILKINS, Miss ELEANOR FARROL, and Madame MARIE ROZE; Madame PATEY and Madame TREBELL; Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, and Mr. JOSEPH MAAS; Mr. SEXTON, Mr. F. KING, and Signor FOLI.

CONDUCTOR, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

BAND AND CHORUS OF 50 PERFORMERS.

### OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 22.—ELIJAH.  
Tuesday Evening.—New Cantata, by Sir Julius Benedict, entitled GRAZIELLA; and a Miscellaneous Selection, including the OVERTURE to BENvenuto CELLINI, by Berlioz, and SUITE DE BALLET, by Mr. F. Cowen.  
Wednesday Morning, Aug. 23.—New Overture, THE REDEMPTION, composed expressly for this Festival by M. Charles Gounod.  
Wednesday Evening.—New Cantata, by Mr. A. R. Gaul, entitled THE HOLY CITY; a NEW ORCHESTRAL WORK composed by Mr. Villiers Stanford; and a MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION.  
Thursday Morning, Aug. 24.—MESSIAH.  
Thursday Evening.—A New Cantata, PSYCHE, by Herr Gade (composed expressly for this Festival); and a MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION, comprising MARCHE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE, by M. Gounod; A NEW SYMPHONY, by Mr. Hubert Parry; Overture to WILLIAM TELL, &c.  
Friday Morning, Sept. 1.—Cherubini's MASS in C, Beethoven's MOUNT OF OLIVES, TRIUMPH LIED, by Brahms; and Mozart's SYMPHONY in G minor.  
Friday evening.—THE REDEMPTION.

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THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARLISLE: PLACES AROUND CARLISLE.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



1. The Armour, or Belted Will Howard's Tower, Naworth Castle.  
2. Naworth and Lanercost, from the East.

3. Lanercost Priory, from the West.  
4. Lanercost Mill.

5. Naworth Castle, from the South, Dumfriesshire Hills in the distance.  
6. Lanercost Priory, South View.



## SKETCHES AROUND CARLISLE.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has this week begun its annual meeting, which is held at Carlisle, under the presidency of the Bishop of Carlisle. His opening Address was delivered on Tuesday, when the members of the Institute were received by the Mayor and Corporation, and were conducted to an inspection of Carlisle Castle and of other antiquarian features of the city. Excursions have been made to Rose Castle, six miles from Carlisle; to Kirkoswald and Penrith; Brougham Castle, Mayborough, Yanwath Hall, and Lowther Castle; to Gilsland, Birdsowald, and the Roman Wall; to Lanercost Priory and to Naworth Castle. We present some illustrations of these places, which are most accurately described by Mr. H. Irwin Jenkinson, in his "Practical Guide to Carlisle, Gilsland, and the Roman Wall," published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing-cross. The same Guide is good for the entire length of the Roman Wall, which passes from Cumberland into Northumberland, and crosses the moorland hills on the north side of the Tyne valley, from Thirlwall to above Haltwhistle, at Housesteads, the ruins of the Roman Boreovicus; and thence to the ancient military stations of Procolitia and Cilurnum (at Chesters, near Chollerford, six miles from Hexham). The Royal Archaeological Institute will visit Housesteads on Monday.

Rose Castle, near the village of Dalston, is the Palace of the Bishops of Carlisle. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Caldew, amidst green meadows and woods. A Norman tower, available for defence in Border warfare, stood here from times of remote antiquity; and under the Plantagenet reigns a castellated mansion was erected by the wealthy prelates of the See. It was taken and retaken by the forces of the King and the Parliament in the Civil Wars of Charles I., and much of the stately old building was then destroyed. The north and west sides only of the quadrangle are now occupied by the modern edifice, which was constructed in the last century or at the beginning of the present century. The Bishop of Carlisle is the Right Rev. Dr. Harvey Goodwin, who was consecrated in 1869.

By the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, alighting at Brampton Station, the tourist in search of notable places of interest may soon reach Lanercost Priory; or he may go on to Gilsland, an attractive sojourn, amidst romantic scenery, with a medicinal spa; and thence at his leisure may visit both Lanercost and Naworth Castle, together with Birdsowald, the Amboglanna of the Romans, all within a long morning's walk. Lanercost, on the banks of the Irthing, was a Priory of Augustinian Black Canons, founded in 1169 by Robert de Vallibus, or Robert de Vaux, the second Lord of Gilsland after the Norman Conquest. It was connected with the Abbeys of Carlisle and Hexham, which belonged to the same monastic Order, and was invested by Pope Alexander III. with peculiar privileges, but never became so wealthy as the Abbeys in the southern and eastern parts of England. King Edward I. more than once visited Lanercost Priory during his wars against the Scots, from 1280 to 1306; he stayed here six months in the last year of his life, being then very ill, and soon afterwards dying in the camp of his army on the shore of the Solway Frith. It was from this place that some of the most important acts and documents of his reign were issued; but Lanercost suffered for it under his feeble successor, being then exposed to the vindictive incursions of the Scots. It had already, in 1297, been sacked by William Wallace; and in 1311 it was captured by Robert Bruce, who stayed three days, imprisoning the Prior and Canons, and mulcting them of a large sum of money. In 1346 King David of Scotland repeated this rude visitation, and carried off all the Church plate, as well as that of the refectory, besides ravaging the farms and driving away the cattle. After the Dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII., the Priory and its estates were granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, but have since passed to the Earls of Carlisle. The ruins are a fine example of Early English architecture; the chancel, tower, transepts, and chapels are roofless; but the nave, with its north aisle, has been preserved or restored, so as to be still used for a parish congregation to worship there. The monuments or tombs are here of Sir Roland Vaux of Triemmain, Humphrey Lord Dacre, Warden of the Marches in the time of Richard II., and Thomas Lord Dacre, who commanded the English rearguard at Flodden Field; his magnificent altar tomb is greatly admired. There is a tower of older date, probably erected for defence in the Scottish wars of Edward I., a few yards from the Priory, and there are some remains of a fine Elizabethan mansion erected by Sir Christopher Dacre.

A mile distant, on the opposite side of the Irthing, is the entrance to Naworth Park, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle. The Castle, in its present form, consists of two large square towers, joined together by other buildings so as to inclose a quadrangular court; the situation, with fine old trees all round it, and upon rising ground overhanging two deep and narrow dells, is particularly engaging. The founder of Naworth was Ranulph or Ralph Dacre, who eloped with the heiress of Gilsland, in the reign of Edward III. In Queen Elizabeth's time the inheritance of the Dacre family, comprising the baronies of Gilsland, Greystoke, Burgh, and Wemm, devolved upon three sisters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. The Queen gave the charge of these young ladies, with their great estates, to the Duke of Norfolk. He, being greedy and ambitious, and having three sons, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Suffolk, and Lord William Howard, gave the three girls in marriage to his three boys. The youngest son, Lord William, then but fourteen years of age, was thus espoused to Lady Elizabeth Dacre, "Bessie with the braid apron," carrying in her broad apron both Gilsland and Wemm; she being a few months younger than her boy-husband. The Duke, his father, of course got into disgrace with Queen Elizabeth, who was a "Bessie" not so easily dealt with, nourishing her sharp anger against him nine years, till she had an opportunity of cutting off his head for his treasonable plot in favour of Mary Stuart. But Lord William Howard, when he grew to manhood, became the famous "Belted Will" of the romantic Border ballads, who figures, by a bold anachronism, in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He held the office of Warden of the West Marches (or Border districts) in King James I.'s and Charles I.'s reigns, from 1605 to 1640, and the severity of his dealings with the predatory moss-troopers proved effectual to suppress that scourge of the north country. The portraits of Lord William Howard and his wife, Lady Elizabeth, are to be seen at Naworth Castle, as well as his armour, and the sword-belt from which his nickname was derived. He was a studious and learned man, with a great taste for antiquarian knowledge, as is testified by Camden, who knew him personally, and who visited Naworth in 1607, when "Belted Will" was about thirty-three years of age; he died in 1640, at the age of seventy-seven. His bedroom, oratory, library, and other private apartments in Naworth Castle, are shown to visitors. There are many wild and fantastic stories about him and his abode, but the historical truth is of equal interest, though of a less marvellous nature.

Penrith, eighteen miles south of Carlisle, a railway station familiar to the traveller by the North-Western line from London to Scotland, exhibits the ruin of an ancient Castle or tower, hard by the railway station. The founder of Penrith

Castle was Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, in the reign of Richard II. It belonged to Warwick the Kingmaker, but after his death was given by Edward IV. to his brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who enlarged the Castle and made it his residence for several years. It was dismantled after the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century. Penrith Beacon commands a grand view extending into seven counties, with the mighty range of the Cumberland Fells on one hand and the rugged mountains around Ulleswater on the other; and with the Lowther woods and the winding vale of Eamont to the south-west, Kirkoswald to the north, and Edenhall below close at hand.

In Westmorland, but two miles south of Penrith, is Brougham Hall, with the ruin of Brougham Castle, once a magnificent seat of the Cliffords. This powerful family, of Norman origin, took their name from Clifford Castle in Herefordshire; but one of them, in the thirteenth century, married the daughter of Robert de Vipont, Lord of Westmorland, and heiress of Appleby and Brougham. Her son Robert, first Lord Clifford of Westmorland, made a great figure in the Scottish wars, but was killed at Bannockburn. His successors also gained historical renown; but John, the ninth Lord Clifford, a fierce partisan of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses, is said to have slain the young Earl of Rutland, after the battle of Wakefield, in a murderous and dastardly manner. Henry, his son, a boy of seven years in 1461, when his father died at the battle of Towton, was preserved from the vengeance of the Yorkists by being sent in concealment among the shepherds of the Fells, with whom he remained twenty-five years. He returned, after the accession of Henry VII., to his place and rank in the world, and held a military command at Flodden. Brougham Hall, which was the seat of the late well-known Lord Brougham and Vaux, the eminent politician and author, Lord Chancellor of the Whig Ministry in the Reform Bill time, is beautifully situated, a mile from the ruins of the Castle Keep and Chapel.

Very near Brougham, where the small rivers Eamont and Lowther meet, is Yanwath Hall, an interesting old mansion with embattled towers, but of no great note in history. There is at Castlestead a circular intrenchment, probably an ancient military camp, upon which the archaeologists will have had something to say.

## FROM PARIS TO ROUEN BY WATER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rouen, Monday, July 31.

With lamentable want of foresight, after posting "Parisian Sayings and Doings" last Tuesday, I started on a trip down the Seine. Since then a grave Ministerial crisis has occurred, and, according to the newspapers, great excitement prevails in Paris. The moment is perhaps badly chosen for writing a holiday letter; but, as the French say with such a wealth of under-meaning, *que voulez-vous?*

So, in the afternoon of July 25, two old college friends and myself embarked at Asnières with bags, pipes, and a plentiful supply of bird's-eye, and good spirits. With great difficulty we had succeeded in finding a more or less suitable boat, an oak tub-built craft some twenty feet long and four feet broad. The rowlocks were replaced by metal swivel tholepins called "systèmes." The oars, however, were excellent, and, with all on board, our boat travelled easily five miles an hour. If we were going to do the journey again, we should get a boat over from London, for the fact must be admitted that the French know very little about boat-building, and, as boating is not a popular amusement in France, there are no really good boats for hire.

Our first stage was twenty-three kilomètres, through St. Ouen, Epinay, St. Denis, Argenteuil, and Chatou, where we determined to spend the night. It had rained steadily since we started, and we were all drenched. Wednesday, 26th, we started at nine a.m., had our boat dragged over the lock at Bougival, and rowed down to Maisons, where we breakfasted at the Restaurant du Petit Havre, by the side of a fine old mill. The walls of this inn, like those of many others in the environs of Paris, were adorned with paintings, some by first-class artists. At Bezons, for instance, the entry of the inn was decorated with frescoes by the well-known marine-painter the Comte Le Pic. At Maisons we saw the gudgeons, our future "friture" swimming gaily in the "vivier" or reservoir, little thinking that our ruthless hostess was about to fling them alive into the twittering frying-pan. All down the river we found excellent fish, eels, perch, gudgeon, "brochet" and various small fish, that made capital "friture." At every little village at least one of the inhabitants made a trade of fishing, and paid the Commune an annual rent for the privilege of using nets. Being given the passion of the French for "la pêche à la ligne," I need not add that from Paris to Rouen an uninterrupted line of patient anglers lined either bank, posted like sentinels. Another feature that struck the crew was the immense amount of washing done in the Seine. Below Paris there are no floating wash-houses, "bateaux-lavoirs," except at three or four of the large towns, like Mantes, Vernon, and Elbeuf; but wherever there is a group of half a dozen houses on the bank, there you will certainly find half a dozen women kneeling in wooden boxes or fenders, with a little shelf in front of them, on which they beat the linen with a wooden "battoir," and swirl it in the flowing stream, gossiping all the while to their hearts' content.

After breakfast and pipes at Maisons we started again at 12.30, and, skirting the forest of Saint Germain, rowed through a long stretch of delicious scenery by La Frette, Herblay, and so to Conflans Saint-Honorine. Here we met with very rough water, and were glad to have a roomy boat standing pretty high out of the water. All about these parts the country is like a garden, the hills are covered with vines, and the villages built in terraces up the hill-side, with, generally, a pretty old church perched on the top. At Conflans we landed and drank some "jingly," the red native wine, a "petit vin" with a sourish taste, conducive to quenching thirst. It was the moment to sing one of Béranger's drinking-songs, for we quaffed our "jingly" in a rustic room trained over with vines, whose berries were just beginning to swell. "Stroke" declared this to be "high," an expressive Americanism which he frequently used in the course of our delightful journey. From Conflans we rowed to Poissy, where we put up for the night "à l'Esturgeon," an excellent river-side inn below the bridge. After dinner we went on to the bridge—an immense old structure of sixteen arches—and contemplated a river and woodland view, the grandest and broadest we had yet seen. The day's stage was thirty-two kilomètres.

Thursday, July 27. We got under way at 7.45, and floated with the stream between a series of beautiful islands, whose banks were literally ablaze with flowers. The hills along the banks and in the distance presented an incredible variety of green tints and a luxuriance of growth quite remarkable. The scenery really seemed to be becoming more and more beautiful every mile that we advanced. Nothing could be more lovely than the river banks, the sloping hills now variegated with vines and patches of miscellaneous spade culture, the white rock here and there laid bare by the wear and tear of centuries, the alders and poplars waving solitarily on the crest. We

passed Triel, Meulan, and Verneuil—where "bow," strong in history, remarked that the Battle of Herrings was fought—and stopped for breakfast at the little village of Juviers. Thence to Mantes-la-Jolie, where we landed to look at the splendid old church, and thence through a stretch of poor scenery to Vétheuil, where we put up for the night at a mediocre inn, "Au nouveau cheval blanc," up in the village. Our arrival caused great excitement in this village, and a row of natives drew up in front of the inn to catch a glimpse of "les Anglais." We had a good dinner and were well treated. Our stage this day was 50 kilomètres.

Friday 28. We left Vétheuil at 7.45. The weather threatened to be very hot. The country continued to be fertile, with plains on one bank and steepish hills on the other. The hills are spade-farmed in strips of varied culture. Along the banks here and there a cow or two with a woman in command of each, tugging the poor creature where she would not. "Bow" remarked this extension of paternal government to cattle.

At La Roche-Guyon we admired a fine old ruined castle on the hill-side. Henceforward, through Bonnières and Port-Villez to Vernon the scenery is charming. At Vernon, after visiting the church—"Bow" always insisted on visiting the churches and pointing out the beauties or blemishes of the architecture—we breakfasted at an inn on the river bank, where our hostess was a fat old motherly person in a white cap, named "la mère Rozé." Madame Rozé gave us a splendid breakfast, sat down to table with us even, to watch us eat, called us her little children, "mes petits enfants," criticised "Cox's" manner of holding his fork, was desirous of acquiring information about the Queen of England, and had views of her own about the Egyptian question. This good lady's husband, by the freedom of his language and the broadness of his jokes, reminded us that we were in the fatherland of Rabelais; and altogether we had a good time, and "Stroke" again remarked, "Boys, this is high!"

After breakfast we sculled and rowed through exquisite woodland and hill scenery to Petit Andelys, near which are the ruins of King Richard's famous Château Gaillard, a fine old ruin standing imposingly on a hill-top, and commanding an immense panorama of hill and plain. At Petit Andelys we put up at the inn of La Chaîne d'Or, a quaint and rambling old place, where we were well lodged and splendidly fed. After dinner we played "Nap" until our eyes were all heavy with sleep; but, out of respect for the existing institutions of France, "Cox" suggested that we should rechristen the game "République Française," so as to not rake up old scores. The suggestion was adopted. We arrived at Petit Andelys at six p.m. Our stage this day was forty-six kilomètres.

Saturday, July 29. We started from Petit Andelys at 7.50 a.m. We rowed for several hours through splendid woodland and hill scenery, hearing nothing but the plashing of our oars, the cooing of the ring-doves, the whirring of the wings of a startled bird, and the whispering of the poplars,—perfectly idyllic, more beautiful than words can say.

At the little village of Tournedos we landed, and breakfasted in an inn which was at the same time the grocery-store, the tobacco-shop, and the newspaper-shop of the village. Our hostess was an old Norman peasant woman, burnt by the sun to the colour of chocolate, a queer old creature. She, too, by her jokes, reminded us that we were in the country of Rabelais. Our breakfast was so copious that it took three hours to eat it and to get the digestion of it fully started. Finally, at three p.m., we embarked. At the lock at Poses we narrowly escaped being crushed to jelly by a barge, and then we had a hardish pull to Elbeuf, where we arrived at 8.15, having been greatly delayed and irritated by the locks. At Elbeuf we stayed at the Hôtel de France, and were well treated. The town is old and curious, but far from prosperous. Our stage this day was forty-six kilomètres.

At Elbeuf our journey was practically at an end. On Sunday morning we rowed over the twenty-two kilomètres between Elbeuf and Rouen, sent our boat back by steamer to Paris, and we are now staying at a handsome hotel on the quays. On the table of the reading-room are the London dailies and weeklies; last night we drank Bass's ale, and this morning we flavoured our cutlets with Worcestershire sauce. We are once more in a civilised place, which the reader will find fully described in the guide-books.

The whole distance we rowed from Asnières to the quay at Rouen was 220 kilomètres, about 138 miles. We passed locks at Bougival, Denouval, les Mureaux, Port Villez, Notre Dame de la Garenne, Poses, and La Riborderie. The passage is free; the lockmen are not allowed to accept any gratification; but, on the other hand, the locks are so immense that it takes an hour, and sometimes an hour and a half, to get through them.

The cost of the excursion, apart from the hire of the boat and the cost of its transport to Paris, which will be in all some 50f., amounted to less than 75f. for each person; that is to say, an average of less than 15f. a day for all expenses of food, lodging, &c.

In navigating the river we met with no kind of difficulty. We found an excellent map of the river, by M. Vuillaumie, published by the journal *Le Yacht*, of Paris. The inns were good, though sometimes primitive; the people kind and obliging; the food and wine excellent and abundant, and the linen clean and plentiful. Even in the smallest inns where we went we had napkins without having to ask for them. As for the scenery of the river, it is splendid; it is as pretty as the prettiest parts of the Thames, and at the same time grander and larger than the Thames scenery ever is. In short, our trip was entirely satisfactory. With the exception of the first day, we had magnificent weather. We are all brown as lascars, and all enchanted with our voyage.

T. C.

Mr. John Hargreaves, the master of the South Berks Foxhounds, has lent the whole of his valuable pictures from Maiden Erlegh Park to the people of Reading. They will be exhibited free in the museum at the new Townhall, and comprise specimens by Sant, Phillip, Landseer, E. Thompson, Leighton, Faed, Leslie, Tissot, Frith, and others.

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## THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Leeds and Yorkshire have long been noted for their hearty Methodism and generous support of its foreign missions, and now the annual Conference of the people called Methodists is in full session. It has already got through much of that work which is peculiar to Methodism among the churches, and by the end of the present week its services and transactions will be brought to a close.

The proceedings of the Conference may be considered as of a twofold character—public and private. The public proceedings consist of various open meetings, and of the services of the Sabbath. The pulpits of the chapels in the Leeds district are all occupied by ministerial members of the Conference. Some of the preachers are very popular, and many flock to hear them; but the congregations are always larger during Conference time, no matter who the ministers may be. The services in the chapel where the Conference is held are always very attractive, especially to strangers. The public meetings on a week day are always a special feature of Conference time: they are ordination services, reception of delegates from foreign Conferences, temperance meetings, public examination of candidates for ordination, and meetings for the promotion of holiness. Besides these, there is the Conference prayer meeting, and the Conference love-feast. Perhaps the two most popular of what may be called the public gatherings are the ordination service and the Fernley lectures. The former is held on a week day, and in the morning, and admission is by ticket. The Oxford Place Chapel was crowded to excess, and the heat was excessive; yet the audience waited with interest until the close, although it lasted more than three hours. The ritual is that of the Church of England, with a few alterations. Dr. Osborn delivered the charge to the newly-ordained ministers, and told them, in the language of St. Augustine, that if they would be what they commanded, they might command what they would. About sixty-seven young ministers were ordained. The Fernley lecture was founded by the late Mr. Fernley, of Southport, with a view to encourage the discussion and defence of Wesleyan theology in relation to modern discoveries and opinions. It is always delivered in the Conference town, and during the time of Conference. This year the subject was the Witness of the Spirit, and the lecturer the Rev. Robert Newton Young.

When we ask to enter the interior of the Conference we find no entrance except as members of the assembly, which meets in two divisions and at two different times—the Pastoral Session and the Representative Session. The pastoral, or first part of the Conference, consists of ministers only. All members of the legal hundred have a right to attend, and seats are specially reserved for them. All other ministers must obtain the consent to their attendance at the district committees within whose boundaries they reside. The pastoral session, as the name implies, confines itself to pastoral work, such as ministerial character, orthodoxy, and discipline. The Leeds Conference has had very much to do during its pastoral session; but the work has been well got through under the judicious and kind presidency of the Rev. Charles Garrett, whose portrait and memoir appears in our present issue.

The candidates for the ministry have many ordeals to pass before they reach the desired goal of ordination, and the strengthened circumstances of some of the Church funds, on which the ministers are partly dependent, have caused a curtailment of the privileges of young men entering the Wesleyan Ministry. Previous to the present Conference, a student who stayed in the Theological College was allowed to count the three years as the first of his probation; and after three more years of probation he was ordained and allowed to marry. The Conference has been obliged to alter this, so that each probationer counts his four years of probation from the time of his actual entrance upon circuit work. There is nothing unreasonable in this, for it has reference to the children's and education funds. Each minister is allowed so much a year towards the maintenance of each of his children, and schools are provided in which they may receive a good education at a very reduced rate; but these funds have become embarrassed by reason of the rapidly increasing number of claims upon them. Either the funds must be relieved or go down. The Conference has wisely determined to delay by one year the time when a young minister may be ordained and married. The young men have most to gain by this alteration, and in their interest it has been made.

The numbers in Society, as it is called, but, to put it into language which will be better understood, the number of members in the Wesleyan Church, is read out every year to the Conference, and these statistics frequently lead to earnest and varied discussion. The following are a few of the figures of membership for the past year:—In the junior society classes 32,417, total number of deaths 5107, on trial for church membership 40,653, total number of members 307,754; net increase on the year, 12,798. This increase is a source of encouragement to the Wesleyan churches, and will probably be exceeded by a larger increase next year.

The most difficult work of the pastoral session was the revision of the office for baptism. At the last Camborne conference a committee was appointed to revise the Wesleyan morning service and the book of offices, the object being to remove from them any expressions which were fairly susceptible of being interpreted in a sense contrary to evangelical Protestantism; and the committee has been at work ever since, and the result is the accomplished revision of the morning service, the marriage service, the covenant service, and the communion service. It only remained to revise the baptismal service, and this, after a long and anxious discussion, has been done by the present Conference. This final work was carried by nearly two to one. The Protestant feeling of the majority of Wesleyans will be highly gratified by these finished revisions; one source of uneasiness and contention will be at an end; and a united effort will be made to place the sacraments and ordinances in their right places in the Methodist churches.

To the Representative Session belongs all financial business, and those mixed affairs which equally affect both ministers and laymen. On the opening of the session the President gave a hearty welcome to the lay representatives, and they are equally glad to welcome him as their President. The session has a very large amount of work to get through, but it is all put into good form for dispatch by the several departments concerned. Home missions stand first on the list, and the department has many branches. Nevertheless, the whole work was cleared off on the first day of the Conference. Certain new regulations were adopted for the division of circuits, and not before they were needed. The difficulties in the way of central Wesleyan premises in Manchester have all been overcome, and in two years from this time the buildings, which are not yet commenced, will be completed and inaugurated by the Conference which will then be held in Manchester. The chapel affairs were dealt with on Tuesday, and various resolutions were adopted. Three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight chapels contribute £46,691 towards the support of the ministry, and 4011 trusts are reported to be free from debt. During the last twenty-eight years debts

on Wesleyan chapels, schools, and ministers' houses have been discharged to the amount of £1,572,232. During the past Methodist year 117 chapels, 19 ministers' houses, 17 school-rooms, and 30 organs have been completed.

The various controversies concerning the schools for the education of the children of ministers are now practically at an end. The two schools for the ministers' sons are to be concentrated on the one site at Kingswood, and the new premises are to be ready for use in the beginning of April next. It will be a saving of expense, though many regret the giving up of the old school at Woodhouse Grove, near Leeds. Mr. T. Osborn is the head master at Kingswood. His teaching power is of the highest order, and many of his pupils have been most successful in obtaining scholarships and honours in the Universities.

The Auxiliary Fund is for the assistance of ministers who for various reasons have retired from active service. The yearly allowance is scanty enough, and is in proportion to the number of years the recipient has served in the ministry. The officers of the fund are beginning to fear that, unless the income is considerably increased, a reduction will have to be made in the annual allowances to supernumeraries and ministers' widows. This department has lost two valued friends in the decease of the Rev. John Rattenbury and the Rev. Gervase Smith, D.D. But one good friend of many years still remains—Mr. John Napier, of Manchester.

The Education work of the representative session covers a large amount of ground. The total number of scholars in the Wesleyan day-schools amounts to 181,514, and the total expenditure is £221,795. The Sunday-school statistics are always looked for with special interest. Here are a few of them:—Sunday-schools, 6489; teachers and officers, 122,999; scholars, 829,666; libraries, 2734; members of bands of hope, 227,784; total cost of the schools, £69,965.

The Children's Home and Orphanage is still reported to be doing great good. Since its commencement about 700 youths have passed forth from it into the world, and of these only about three per cent have to be classed as social or moral failures.

The Foreign Mission work has succeeded so well in South Africa that it has been decided during the present Conference to establish an affiliated Conference in that country, and the Rev. John Walton is to be its first President.

The Thanksgiving Fund is now an established and a great success. It is with no ordinary satisfaction the Conference learns that the total amount paid to the general treasurers of this fund up to July 12, 1882, was £281,437.

The Conference has been very hearty and united. The President has shown great aptitude for business, and the most kindly and prompt attention to every wish of the Conference. With the end of the current week it must come to a close, and before another fortnight is over, the ministers who are changing their circuits will be packing their libraries and bidding adieu to their friends.

There is to be another Methodist Ecumenical Conference in the United States in the year 1887.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford, William, Curate of St. George's, Hulme, to be Rector of St. Michael's, Manchester.  
Berry, William, Rector of Bruntingthorpe, Lutterworth.  
Cave-Browne, W. H., Incumbent of All Souls', Brighton; Curate of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.  
Cholmeley, Charles Humphrey; Canon in Sarum Cathedral.  
Cox, William Kipling; Organising Secretary of the Worcester Diocesan Church Temperance Association.  
Driver, G. F., London, Queen's College, Oxford, and Lichfield Theological College, Curate of West Kirby, Cheshire; Curate of Liverpool.  
Dyce, A. F., Summer Chaplain of Vernet-les-Bains, P.O., France; Winter Chaplain of St. Raphael (Var.).  
Fremantle, William Henry, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, St. Marylebone; Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.  
Hammond, Charles Edward; Rector of Wootton, Northampton.  
James, William L.; Vicar of Toller Fratrum-cum-Wynford Eagle, Dorset.  
Linklater, Mortimer H., Senior Curate of St. Matthew's, Leicester; Curate-in-Charge of St. Giles's, Horspath, Oxford.  
Powell, H. C.; Rector of Wylie.  
Radford, A., Curate of Rotherham; Curate of North Ormesby, Middlesbrough.  
Stopford, Frederick Manners, Rector of Tichmarsh, Thrapston, Northamptonshire; one of her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.  
Vander-Meulen, G. A.; Vicar of West Knoyle.  
Williams, Thomas, Vicar of Llanddilos, Mont.; Canon Residentiary of Bangor Cathedral.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner on Wednesday week at Lambeth Palace to the stewards of the recent Festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

We are requested to state that the Bishop of London has discontinued his weekly attendances on Mondays at London House till further notice.

We are requested to state that the Dean of Westminster left London on Tuesday, and that communications respecting the Abbey should be addressed to the Canon in residence.

A layman has offered £1000 to the Southwell Bishopric Fund, through the Society for the Increase of the Home Episcopate, provided the whole endowment of the see is raised by Jan. 1, 1883.

The last service at the Temple Church previous to the Long Vacation will take place on Sunday next, after which the church will remain closed until Sunday, Oct. 1, when the services will be resumed.

The Bishop of Rochester on Thursday week laid the foundation-stone of the St. Andrew's Mission Church, Abbey-street, Bermondsey, in the presence of a large assemblage, including the clergy of the district.

The Church of St. John the Baptist, Aldenham, near Watford, was on Thursday week reopened, after a costly and complete restoration, the entire expense of which has been borne by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Albans.

Archdeacon Dunbar's appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty, revoking his right to conduct services in St. Andrew's Church, Tavistock-place, came before the Court of Appeal yesterday week. The Master of the Rolls said no one had a right to perform service in St. Andrew's Chapel without the license of the Bishop and the consent of the Vicar of the parish. Mr. Dunbar's performance of it in that place was illegal; and, there having been a breach of the covenant of the lease, the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty must be affirmed, and the appellant must pay the costs.

A Convalescent Home for the West of England has been opened at Weston-super-Mare. The building will contain one hundred beds, and has cost over £11,000. At the luncheon following the opening, a sum of £230 was contributed towards furnishing the institution.

A Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was opened at Ushaw College, Durham, by Monsignor Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, in the presence of the Catholic Bishops of Salford, Middlesbrough, Northampton, and Argyll and the Isles. It will be the largest Catholic Collegiate Church in England, and will seat 400, the cost being £15,000.

## SKETCHES OF HALIFAX.

The meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society at this thriving town of the West Riding is an occasion which we have chosen to give a few Sketches of the place and the local objects of interest.

Halifax, which now ranks third of the Yorkshire woollen-cloth manufacturing towns, Leeds and Bradford standing higher in commercial importance, is situated on the Hebble, a tributary of the river Calder, among the bare hills of that region, which has never been famous for agricultural fertility. There is, however, abundance of water, and the great Yorkshire coalfield is not far removed, so that two of the most necessary conveniences for manufactures have been supplied to Halifax industry. Cloth-weaving is said to have been first introduced here by Flemish artisans in the reign of Henry VII. The worsted manufacture began at this town early in the eighteenth century. To these staple industries of the place have been added those of the cotton manufacture and of printed carpets, with the making of machinery and carding apparatus for the other manufacturing towns and villages. The population has risen to 50,000 or 60,000.

The town is mostly built, like Huddersfield and Bradford, of brown freestone, which has a light and agreeable aspect, compared with the dull brick of other manufacturing towns. There still remain a few relics of antiquity, in the timber-framed old houses of the market-place and at the "top of the wool-shops;" our Sketch of an ancient doorway is also to be noticed. The parish church is a stately edifice of Perpendicular fifteenth-century Gothic, but including portions of two earlier churches, one built in the thirteenth century by the Earl de Warrene, Earl of Surrey, then Lord of the Manor. There are some curious features in the interior. The chancel is raised upon a kind of crypt, which serves for the vestry and library. Standing against one of the piers in the nave is a painted figure of "old Tristram," an old bedesman, or official beggar for alms, in the costume of his age and class, holding the parish poor's box for charitable people to drop money into it. The whole interior of this old church, with its black oak pews or seats, gallery, screen, roof, and pulpit, has a sombre and venerable appearance. There is a very beautiful new church at Haley Hill, designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and erected at the sole expense of Mr. Edward Akroyd.

The Halifax Townhall, which was completed twenty years ago, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, is a handsome structure of Palladian architecture, with much external decoration of gilt and burnished metal. The old Cloth Hall, or Piece Hall, which was the Exchange for the staple woollen manufacturing trade, but has of late years been comparatively deserted for that of Bradford, was built about the year 1780. It is of great size, but simply an open court surrounded with double stone colonnades and stalls or small shops for the dealers to show their wares. The great piles of factory buildings in Halifax, with their lofty chimneys, often rising from elevated ground upon the steep banks of the narrow valley or ravine in which the town is situated, have a very imposing aspect, whether viewed from South Otram or from Beacon-road. The People's Park, given to the town by the late Sir Francis Crossley, whose family also support the noble Orphanage on Skircoat Moor, west of the town, was laid out with much taste and skill by Sir Joseph Paxton; and its terrace, shown in one of our Sketches, likewise commands an interesting view. The Crossley Orphanage, with Wainhouse's Tower adjacent, is seen in the background of our view of the temporary showyard of the Agricultural Society.

Before leaving Halifax, if we revert to the observation of local antiquities, it is worth while to look at the site of the famous Halifax Gibbet, which was jocularly called "the Halifax Maiden." This instrument of capital punishment was not a gallows for hanging, but a sort of guillotine for beheading criminals; and it was placed upon the raised stone platform, about 8 ft. square, in a sequestered court, which is shown in our Illustration. There was an upright timber framework, 15 ft. high, with a heavy axe-blade fixed in a block of wood that was movable up and down in grooves, and was suspended by a rope. The condemned person was brought there on a market-day, and was forced to kneel down, with his head upon a block fixed beneath; the rope was then loosed, and the axe-blade fell upon his neck. It is recorded that more than fifty persons here suffered death in this manner between 1541 and 1650, when the custom was abolished. The Lords of the Manor of Halifax and Hildwick Forest had from ancient times possessed the feudal privilege, with the assistance of four burgesses, of inflicting summary capital punishment upon any person caught in the act of theft. Those who stole the pieces of cloth hung out on tenters to dry, as well as cattle-stealers or sheep-stealers, were put to death by means of the "Halifax Maiden." The axe-blade is still preserved, at Wakefield, by the steward of the present Lord of the Manor. It is stated that, in the sixteenth century, the Regent Morton, of Scotland, when he visited Halifax, saw this instrument of decapitation, and afterwards caused one to be made at Edinburgh on the same model, by which he was himself beheaded some years later. The French guillotine, introduced at Paris during the Reign of Terror, and still used in France and Italy, was probably copied by its inventor, Dr. Guillotin, from the Scottish pattern. The Halifax Manor-house, in Nelson-street, near the old parish church, is the place where prisoners subject to the old feudal jurisdiction were wont to be tried and condemned.

Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., on Tuesday week presided at a special meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company, at which a resolution was passed approving the Bill for forming a deep-water harbour at Dover.

The thirteenth annual Exhibition of St. Matthew's (West Kensington Park) Association took place last week in the National Schools. There was a remarkably good show of window plants, including geraniums, fuchsias, musk, and other favourites with the working classes of London. The prizes were distributed in the course of the evening, when Mr. Arthur Mills took the chair. After some interesting remarks as to the flowers in New Zealand and other countries which he had recently visited in his voyage round the world, he encouraged the crowded audience to go on in their pleasant and healthful employment in cultivating flowers for their homes. Mrs. Mills then gave away the prizes.

The following Volunteers have been elected by the National Rifle Association to compose the British team which will visit America to shoot in the match between the British Volunteers and the National Guard of the United States:—Committee—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Holford Bart., 1st Leicester R.V.; Lieut.-Colonel Waldron, M.P., 1st Devon; Major Humphry, Cambridge University R.V.; H. Smith, Civil Service Rifles, Hon. Secretary. Selected Team—Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick; Private Boulter, 2nd Cheshire; Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Sergeant Dods, 1st Berwick; Captain Godsal, 2nd Bucks; Private Goodear, 6th Lancashire; Lieutenant Heap, 6th Lancashire; Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries; Captain Mellish, 2nd Notts; Sergeant Oliver, 3rd Kent; Corporal Parry, 2nd Cheshire; Major Pearce, 4th Devon.





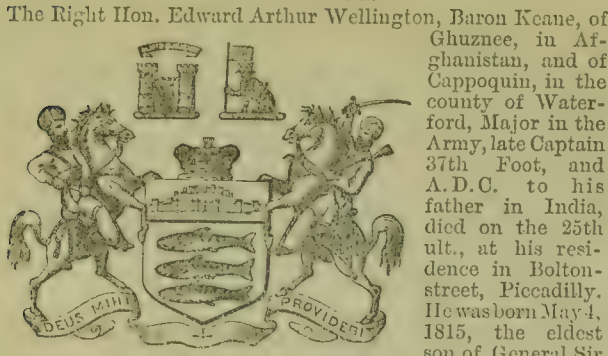
1. Top of the Wool-shops. 2. Ancient Gateway. 3. Parish Church. 4. 'Old Tristram,' with Tomb-Dox in Church. 5. In the People's Park. 6. Halifax, from South Oram Bank. 7. Town-hal. 8. The Higher Board School. 9. Show-ground of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society. 10. Halifax Gibbet-ground. 11. The Piece Hall.

THE YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT HALIFAX: SKETCHES IN HALIFAX.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



OBITUARY.  
LORD KEANE.



The Right Hon. Edward Arthur Wellington, Baron Keane, of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, and of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, Major in the Army, late Captain 37th Foot, and A.D.C. to his father in India, died on the 25th ult., at his residence in Bolton-street, Piccadilly. He was born May 4, 1815, the eldest son of General Sir John Keane, G.C.B., G.C.H., who was raised to the Peerage in 1839 for having, while Commander-in-Chief in India, distinguished himself by his expedition to Afghanistan. Lord Keane, whose death we record, served as A.D.C., under his father, during the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and received the medal and the brevet rank of Major for his participation in the capture of Ghuznee. He retired from the Army in 1841, and inherited the Peerage title in 1844. His Lordship married, April 13, 1847, Caroline Louisa Lydia, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Yate Benyon, of Denston Hall, by whom he leaves an only daughter. Having thus died without male issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. John Manley Arbuthnot Keane, of Castletown House, in the county of Wexford, hon. Colonel Wexford Militia, and previously Major Rifle Brigade, who now becomes third Lord Keane. He was born Sept. 1, 1816; married, May 11, 1848, Mary Jane, sister and heiress of Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser, Bart.; and was left a widower, without issue, in October, 1881.

MR. H. J. SPERLING.

Mr. Henry John Sperling, of Dynes Hall, Ashen House, and Ballingdon Hall, Essex, J.P. and D.L., nominated for High Sheriff, died at his residence at Cannes on the 22nd ult. He was eldest son of Mr. John Sperling, of Dynes Hall, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Hon. William Rochford, a younger son of Robert, Earl of Belvedere, and was a descendant of a family settled in Essex since 1659, and derived from Joachim Sperling, Field Marshal Royal of Sweden, who was made a Count by the King of Sweden. During the greater part of the Duke of Wellington's last campaign in the north of France he served in H.M. 9th Regiment. He married his first cousin, Maria, daughter of Mr. Henry Piper Sperling, of Norbury Park; and is succeeded by his nephew, Charles Broaden Sperling, J.P. for Essex (eldest son of Mr. Charles R. Sperling, J.P., by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Colonel Astle, of Gosfield Hall), who is married to Eliza Mary, second daughter of Mr. Denne Denne, of Elbridge House, and Richborough Castle, Kent, by whom he has one son, Charles Frederick Denne, of Magdalen College, Oxford; and daughters.

MR. F. M. BALFOUR.

Professor F. M. Balfour, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Hon. LL.D. of the University of Glasgow, who lost his life while attempting the ascent of Mont Blanc, was born in 1851, a younger son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, Berwickshire, entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1870, and graduated in the Natural Sciences Tripos, second in the First Class. The next year he was elected Fellow of his College, and soon acquired distinction in biology, not only as a teacher, but as an original investigator. In 1878 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1881 was awarded a medal for his researches in embryology and comparative anatomy. His final appointment was to the Professorship of Animal Morphology. Professor Balfour was President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and one of the Secretaries of the British Association.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. George Stanger-Leathes, of Thirlmere House, Leamington, last surviving son of Mr. Thomas Leathes Stanger-Leathes, of Dalehead Hall, Cumberland, and Elm Bank, Lillingdon, Warwickshire, on the 19th ult., at Lausanne.

Mr. Charles Carne Lewis, the coroner for South Essex, on the 26th ult., at his residence at Brentwood, aged 74 years. The deceased gentleman had held the office of coroner for about fifty years.

Eliza Anne, Lady Cormack, widow of Sir John Rose Cormack, M.D., of Paris, and daughter of Mr. William Hine, of the Island of Jamaica, survived her husband a few months only. Her death is just announced.

Mary Anne, Lady Cust, widow of General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Bart., K.C.H., and only daughter and heiress of Mr. Lewis William Boode, on the 19th ult., at Leasowe Castle, Cheshire, aged eighty-two. She was at one time Woman of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

Major Augustus Astley George Dashwood, late of the 108th Regiment, nephew of the late Sir George Dashwood, fourth Bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, on the 20th ult., at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He served in the Indian Mutiny, and was placed on the retired list in 1881.

Mr. John Stirling, of Kippendavie, Perthshire, Chairman of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company, and of the North British Railway Company, for some time Deputy Chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and latterly one of its Directors, on the 27th ult., at his residence, near Dunblane, aged seventy-one.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the "Address to her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in relation to affairs in Ireland and the reply thereto." The following is the text of the reply:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley to Governor-General the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., Downing-street, June 12, 1882. My Lord, I have received and laid before the Queen the Address to her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, which was transmitted in your Lordship's despatch of May 16. I am commanded by her Majesty to request that you will convey to the Senate and House of Commons her appreciation of the renewed expression of their unswerving loyalty and devotion to her Majesty's person and Government. Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion, and the administration of its affairs; but with respect to the questions referred to in the Address, her Majesty will, in accordance with the Constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.—Signed, KIMBERLEY.

CHIESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F M (Edinburgh).—Your solution of Dr. Gold's problem is correct, but it has already been published.

GUNNER (Woolwich).—A very apt and clever composition, but unsuitable to a chess column.

ALPHA.—Your second letter, which, of course, rendered the notice unnecessary, did not come to hand until after we had gone to press.

G W M (Manchester).—The problem is marked for insertion, and shall appear shortly.

G S C.—Thanks for the problem. It shall have early attention.

E J W (Croydon).—We thought they lacked variety of plausible attack. We shall be glad to hear from you always.

R S W (Hobbs).—The Vienna tournament resulted in a "tie," and the stakes were divided. The same course should be followed with bets.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1990 and 1991 received from H. Blundell (of Wellington, New Zealand); of No. 2032 from Emile Frau and James Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2003 received from A. Chapman, A. Launder, F. Faust, James Wilson, W. Dewse, Alice and H. Dornton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2004 received from New Forest, J. F. Brazier, Emile Frau, Cant, Donald Mackay, W. Dewse, and H. Dornton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2005 received from H. B. L. G. New Forest, L. Beckholler, M. R. C. V. S. (Ottley), S. Smith, Bosworth, H. H. Noyes, R. T. Kemp, G. Seymour, Joseph Ainsworth, W. J. Rudman, B. R. Wood, N. S. Harris, J. F. Brazier, Jumbo, D. E. H. J. Carroll, C. W. Croxkey, Antonio F. Mosley, Alpha, B. H. C. (Salisbury), Plevna, Pilgrims, W. H. Hughes, C. S. Wood, Shadforth, E. Loudon, F. M. (Edinburgh), Harry Springthorpe, G. W. Law, Aaron Harper, S. Lowndes, A. M. Porter, Ben Nevis, J. J. Anstee, E. Onsdale (Paris), W. Hillier, H. Blacklock, L. L. Greenaway, H. K. Awdry, R. J. Vines, N. H. Mullen, H. Reeve, A. Wigmore, R. L. Southwell, G. S. Oldfield, Thomas Waters, L. Wyman, Norman Rumbelow, Dr. F. St. Indagator, R. H. Brookes, Cant, F. Johnston, Sudbury (Suffolk), J. Newton, Coombe, Gyp, Donald Mackay, J. Hall, H. Lucas, Otto Fulder (Ghent), D. W. Kell, R. Ingersoll, E. Elsbury, J. Jessop, G. Postbrooke, N. Harris, and T. H. Holdron.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2002.

WHITE.  
1. Q to Kt sq  
2. B to B 2nd  
3. Q or B mates

BLACK.  
K takes P  
Any move

No. 2003.

WHITE.  
1. B to K 7th  
2. B to B 5th  
3. Mates accordingly.

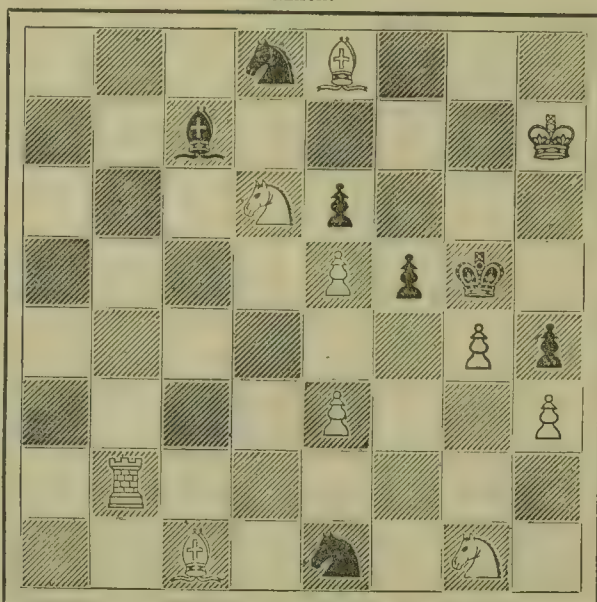
BLACK.  
R to B 4th\*  
Any move

\* If Black play 1. R to Q B 5th, White continues with 2. Q to K 3rd (ch); if 1. Kt to B 7th, then follows 2. Q takes B (ch), and 1. R to K B sq is met by 2. B takes R, mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 2007.

By WALTER WARING, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Tournament of the Moscow Chess Club between Messrs. DOUBNOVO and MAUDE.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (M. D.)	BLACK (Mr. Maude.)	WHITE (M. D.)	BLACK (Mr. Maude.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 6th
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. B to B 5th	R to R 3rd
4. Q to K 3rd	B to Kt 5th (ch)	24. P to R 3rd	
5. P to R 3rd	B to R 4th		
6. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd		
7. Q B to B 4th	P to Q 2nd		
8. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		
9. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd		
10. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 3rd		
11. Castles (K R)	Kt to B 3rd		
12. K to R sq	Castles (Q R)		
13. P to B 3rd	Kt to K R 4th		
14. Q to K sq	P to Q R 3rd		
15. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
16. B takes Kt	P takes B		
17. Q to Kt sq	Kt to B 5th		
18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		
19. Kt to B 4th	B to R 2nd		
20. P to Q R 4th	K R to K sq		

A smart Skirmish between Messrs. SKIPWORTH and HUNTSMAN.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P to Q B 4th	Castles (Q R)
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	15. P to Q B 5th	B to K Kt 5th
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. Castles	Kt takes P		
6. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th		
7. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q 4th		
8. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
9. R to K sq	B to K 3rd		
10. R takes Kt	B to Q 3rd		
11. R to K sq	Q to R 5th		
12. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to R 6th		

Mr. Skipworth, to whom we are indebted for this gamelet, notes here "All these moves are very well timed, and White is cleverly tripped up by his opponent."

16. Q to Q 3rd K R to K sq  
17. B to Q 2nd R takes R  
18. B takes R B takes Q B P  
19. P takes B Kt to K 4th, and White resigned.

The German Chess Association announces a problem tourney in connection with the congress to be held at Nürnberg in July, 1883. The tourney is open to all nations, and each competitor is required to send three problems, one in three, one in four, and one in five moves. The prizes are as follows:—For the best three-mover, 60 marks; for the second, 40 marks. For the best four-mover, 90 marks; for the second, 60 marks. For the best five-mover, 120 marks; for the second, 80 marks. The problems, distinguished by mottoes, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the sender's name and address, must be sent to Herr Adolf Roemer, Nürnberg, on or before Jan. 1, 1883. The judges are Messrs. Kockelkorn, Kolitz, and Kürschner.

The tournament of the Moscow Club, in which ten competitors engaged, was brought to a conclusion last month. It resulted in Messrs. Downovo and Schmidt dividing the first and second prizes, with an equal score of 14½ out of a possible 20. The third prize was divided between Messrs. Heilwig and Maude, who each scored 13.

We go to press so early in the week that we are unable to give any account of the progress of the tournaments organised by the Counties Chess Association at Manchester. The proceedings were opened on Monday, the 31st ult., and among the gentlemen assembled were the Revs G. A. Macdonnell, C. E. Ranken, and A. B. Skipworth. Besides the several tourneys which form the main business of these meetings, a number of interesting matches between skilful amateurs have been arranged, and Mr. Blackburne will, in the course of the week, display his wondrous power of playing chess without sight of the boards and pieces. In our next issue we shall give a full report of the meeting and some of the games.

The Rev. G. A. Macdonnell has in the press a work which will have great interest for the chess-playing public. It consists of biographical sketches of the foremost players and writers upon chess subjects, native and foreign, with characteristic anecdotes related in the well-known witty style of "Mars." The book will be illustrated by Mr. Wallis Mackay, and will be issued in a cheap and popular form.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1875) of the Right Hon. Louisa, Baroness Abercromby, late of No. 21, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Miss Elizabeth Forbes, the sister, and the Hon. John Abercromby and the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £9700. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Curates' Fund, Trinity Church, Stirling; £10 per annum to the Episcopal School, Alloa; a special legacy to her son Ralph, and a legacy to her maid; and she appoints her sons John and Ralph residuary legatees.

The will (dated March 10, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of No. 24, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, who died on June 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Sarah Johnson, the widow, Leonard Jaques, James Ebenezer Matthew, and John William Matthew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £112,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his pictures, plate, furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, an immediate legacy of £300, and a further sum of £30,000. The sum of £10,000 is also left, upon trust, to pay the interest to his wife for life, and at her death to divide the capital between seventeen cousins, to whom he also gives present legacies. His freehold property at Oundle, Northamptonshire, he devises in succession to his cousins, Charles, Frederick William, Edward Robert, and Harriet Yorke, for their respective lives, and on the death of the survivor to Harriet Elizabeth Yorke absolutely. There are also legacies to his executors, servants, and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1875) of Mr. George Hutton Ullathorne, late of Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of No. 35, Lancaster-gate, who died on March 15 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by George Owen Ullathorne and Sydney Francis Ullathorne, the sons, and Owen Longstaffe, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £73,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emily Ann Ullathorne, £500 and all his household furniture and effects; to his executor, Mr. Longstaffe, £50; and to his said two sons £1500 each, and, between them, his share of the goodwill of the partnerships he may be concerned in at his death, of the freehold mills at Startforth, Yorkshire; of the freehold Heckling factory at Barnard Castle, Durham, with the machinery; and of some freehold houses in Gate-street and adjacent. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children in equal shares; but certain advancements to his sons, and to his daughter, Mrs. Aspinall, are to be brought into account.

The will (dated June 30, 1874) of Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus William Desart Burton, C.B., late of No. 5, Chesham-street, who died on Feb. 11 last, at Pau, was proved on June 24, by Sir Charles William Cuffe Burton, Bart., the brother, and Mrs. Sophia Louisa Burton, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture and effects; to his said brother, £1000; to his servant, Amor Hall, £160; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, or until she shall marry again, and then for his children.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1880) of Miss Octavia Hibbert, late of St. Margaret's, Dorking, who died on May 31 last, was proved on June 28 by Major Francis Tower, the nephew, Edmund William Hamilton, and Henry Rycroft Giffard, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £35,000. The testatrix bequeaths £4000 upon trust for her great-nephew, Robert W. H. M. Palk; £4000 between her nieces, Mary and Henrietta Tower; and legacies to other relatives, executors, and servants. The residue of her property she gives to her nephew, the Rev. Charles Tower.

The will (dated July 1, 1875) of Mr. James Gingell, late of Theydon Bois, Essex, farmer, who died on May 20 last, has been proved by Daniel Taylor Gingell and John Gingell, the brothers, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator gives legacies to his brothers, sister, a nephew, and to his foreman; and the residue of his real and personal property between fourteen nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Dec. 9, 1880), with two codicils (dated April 26, 1882), of Mr. Israel Solomon, late of No. 70, Piccadilly, fruiterer, who died on May 3 last, has been proved by Mrs. Martha Solomon, the widow, Solomon Benjamin, and Solomon Benjamin, jun., the executors, the personal estate exceeding £18,000. Subject to a few legacies and annuities, some of which are not payable until his wife's death, the testator leaves his property upon trust for his wife, for life, but in the event of her marrying again she is to have one fourth of the income only; and then for the six children of his sister, Mrs. Adelaide Levy.

The will (dated March 1, 1876), with three codicils (dated April 4 and 6, 1878, and June 4, 1879), of Mrs. Esther Herschell, late of No. 28, Westbourne-terrace, who died on April 6 last, at Brighton, was proved on June 23 by Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P., the stepson, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £18,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Stockwell Orphanage, the London Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society; and legacies to her brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, relatives of her late husband, servants, and others. The residue of her property, real and personal, she gives to the said Sir Farrer Herschell.

Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club last Saturday. The report, which was unanimously adopted, gave some interesting information respecting negotiations for commercial treaties in the past year, and spoke hopefully of the progress of free trade. Captain Verney tried to induce the club to express an opinion on the Egyptian question, but the opinion of the meeting was against any interference of the club with questions of current political strife.

The eleventh annual meeting of the governors of the Chelsea Hospital for Women was held last Saturday at the Temporary Hospital in the King's-road, Mr. A. W. Biddulph, chairman of the board, presiding. From the report and balance-sheets, which were approved and adopted, it appears that the number of patients treated during the year was:—In-patients, 84; out-patients, 2667; and attendances, 13,247. The out-patients' attendances have increased nearly 2000 a year for the past three years. The self-help principle has been introduced into the in and out patient departments ever since the foundation of the hospital, eleven years ago, during which time £3400 has been contributed by the small payments of those patients who have been unprovided with a subscriber's free letter. This averages 2s. 6d. from every in and out patient treated. Mr. Debac, the treasurer, said that although the financial results of the year have been very satisfactory, there was urgent need of contributions to pay off a mortgage of £5000, and that £7739 invested in the Funds had to be sold out to pay the instalments due upon the contracts for the new hospital, which it is expected will be ready for the opening ceremony early next year.



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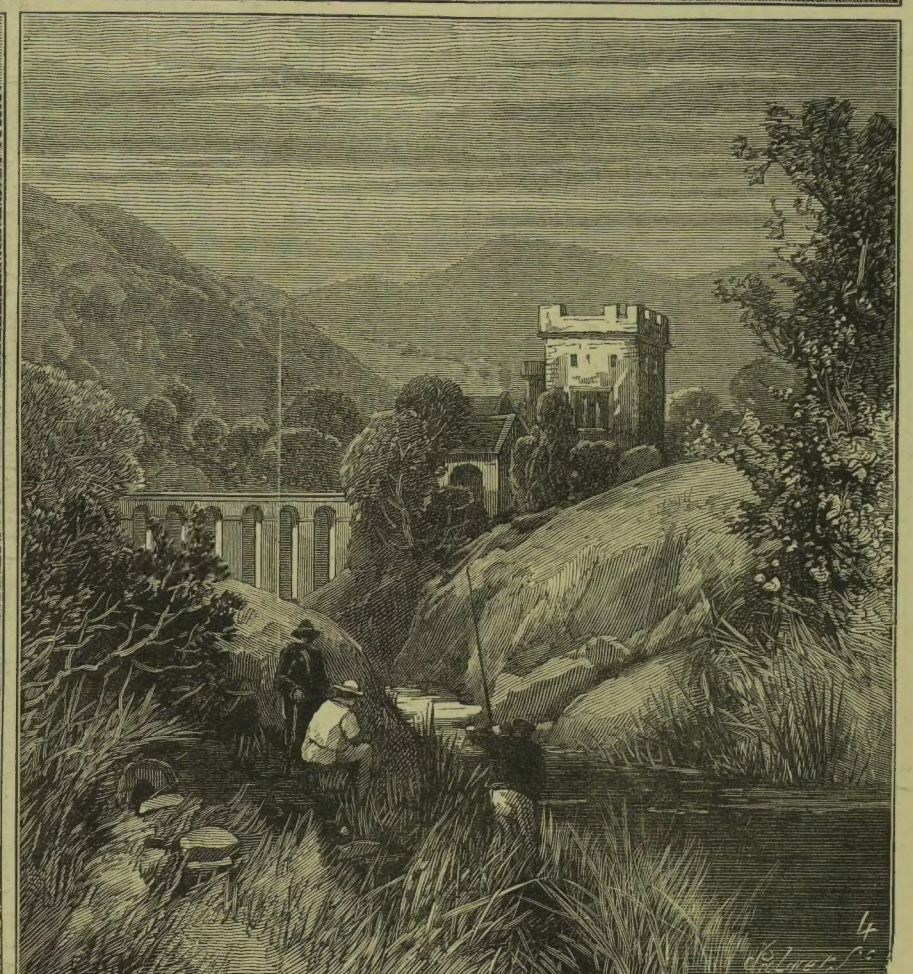
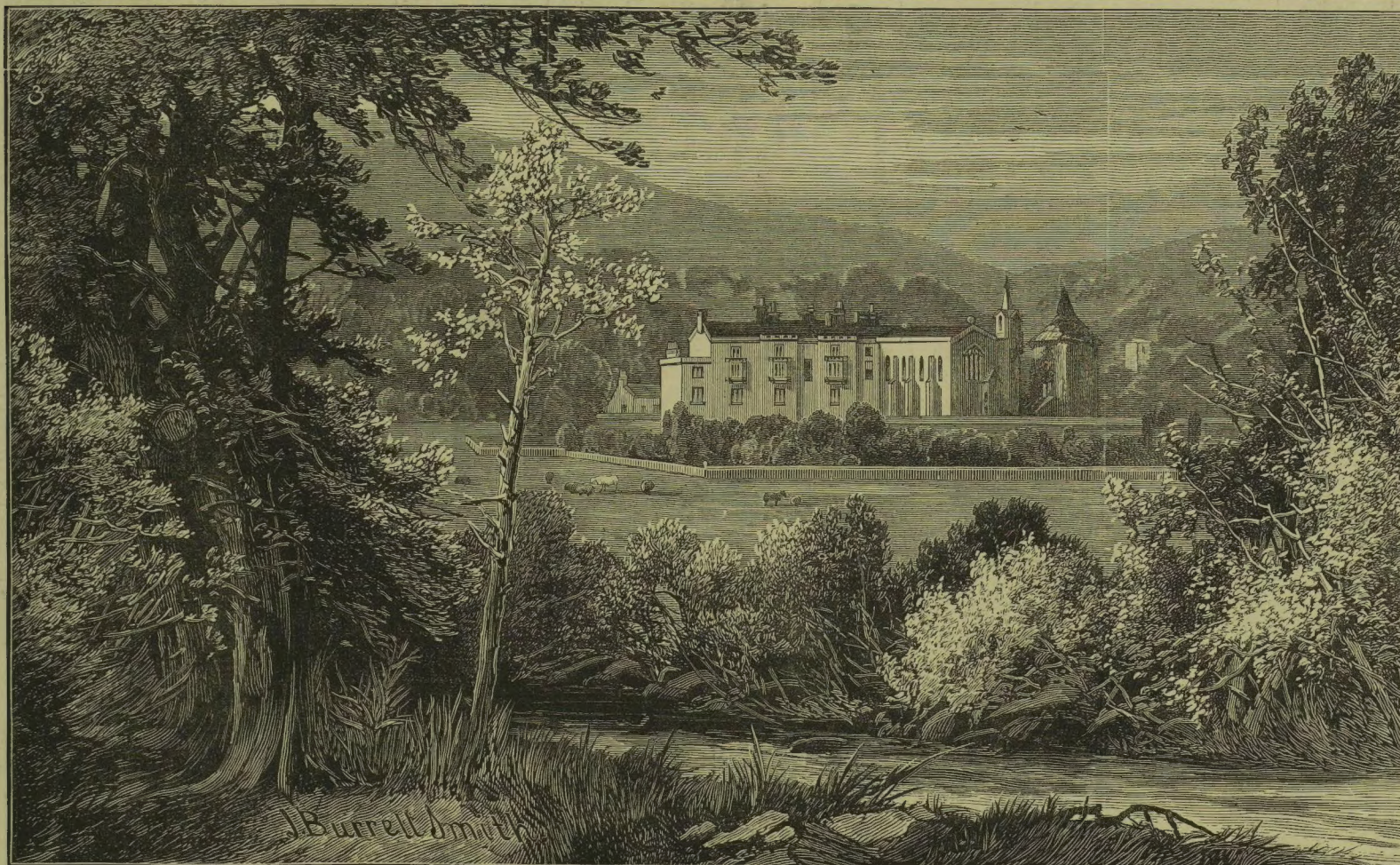
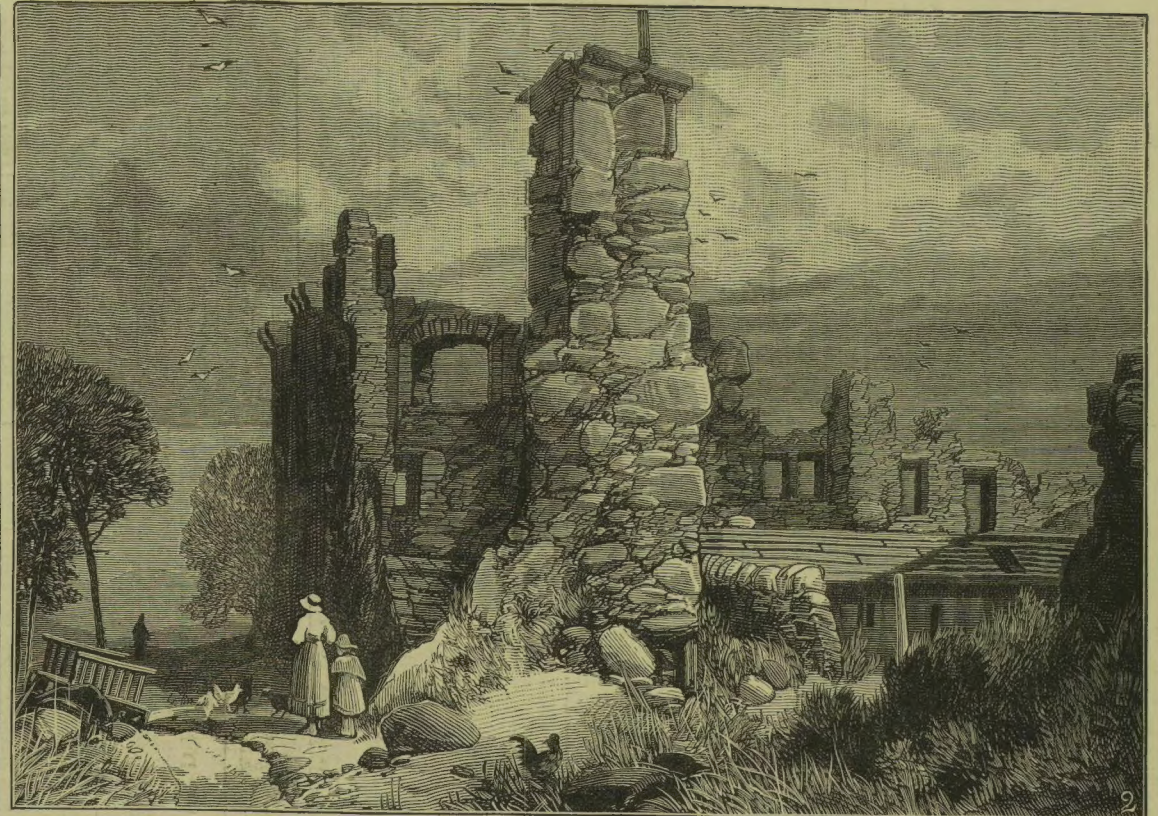
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1. Brougham Castle.

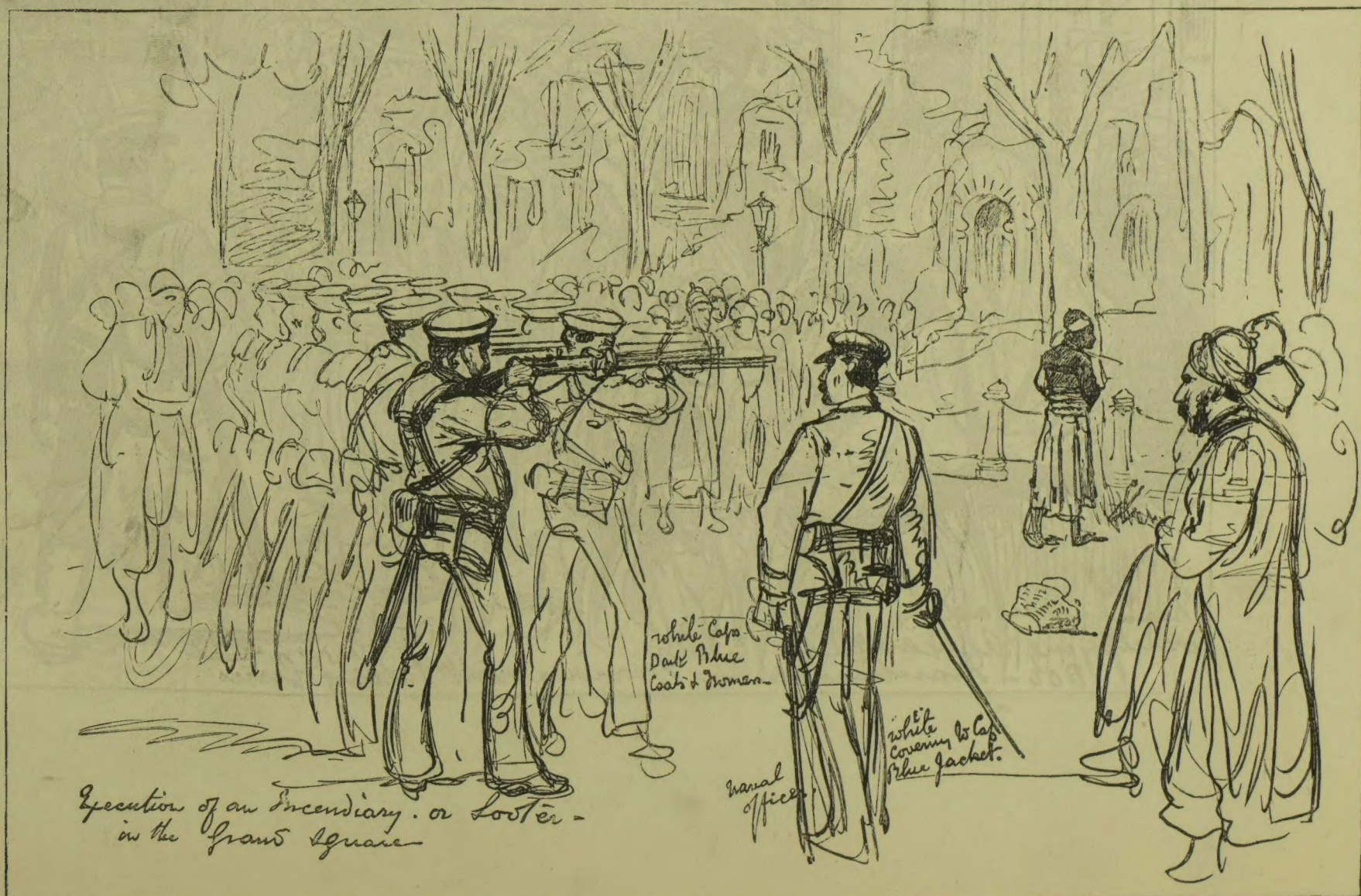
2. Penrith Castle

3. Rose Castle, from the South-east.

4. Yanwath Hall.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: FACSIMILE OF OUR ARTIST'S SKETCHES.





THE WAR IN EGYPT: FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





THE WAR IN EGYPT: FACSIMILE OF OUR ARTIST'S SKETCHES.

